THE

BIRDS

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN,

WITH

THEIR EGGS,

ACCURATELY FIGURED.

BY

WILLIAM LEWIN.

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M.DCC.XCII.



GENUS XXXVII. SANDPIPER.

CLXVI. RUFF.

Tringa Pugnax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 247. N° 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 725.
Le Combattant, Paon de Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 240. *pl.* 22. *f.* 1, 2.
Ruff and Reeve, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 192. *pl.* 69.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 159.

OF the *male* of this bird, when in high plumage, a general deſcription will ſcarcely ſerve, as no two have been ſeen preciſely the ſame in their markings. The bill exceeds an inch in length, and varies from duſky yellow to black: the whole face is covered with numerous yellow pimples: the irides hazel: the ground colour of the plumage is brown; and the feathers more or leſs barred with black: the lower part of the belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white: the back part of the head and neck are furniſhed with long feathers ſtanding out like a ruff; and in ſome a portion ſtands up over each eye like ears: the feathers of this Ruff are in ſome white, in others black, but for the moſt part barred with black, as well as blotched with various colours: the four middle tail feathers moſtly barred as the back; the others plain brown: legs dull yellow.

The *female*, called a *Reeve*, is ſmaller than the *Ruff*, or *male* bird, and the colours fainter. This ſex alſo wants the *ruff* in every ſtage; and the *male* does not get it till the ſecond ſeaſon.

This ſpecies comes to us in Spring, and breeds with us, departing in Autumn. The *female* lays four eggs, in a tuft of graſs, about *May*; and both *male* and *female* are not unlike each other, except in the breeding ſeaſon.—For the *egg* ſee Plate XXIX. Fig. 1.

CLXVII. LAPWING.

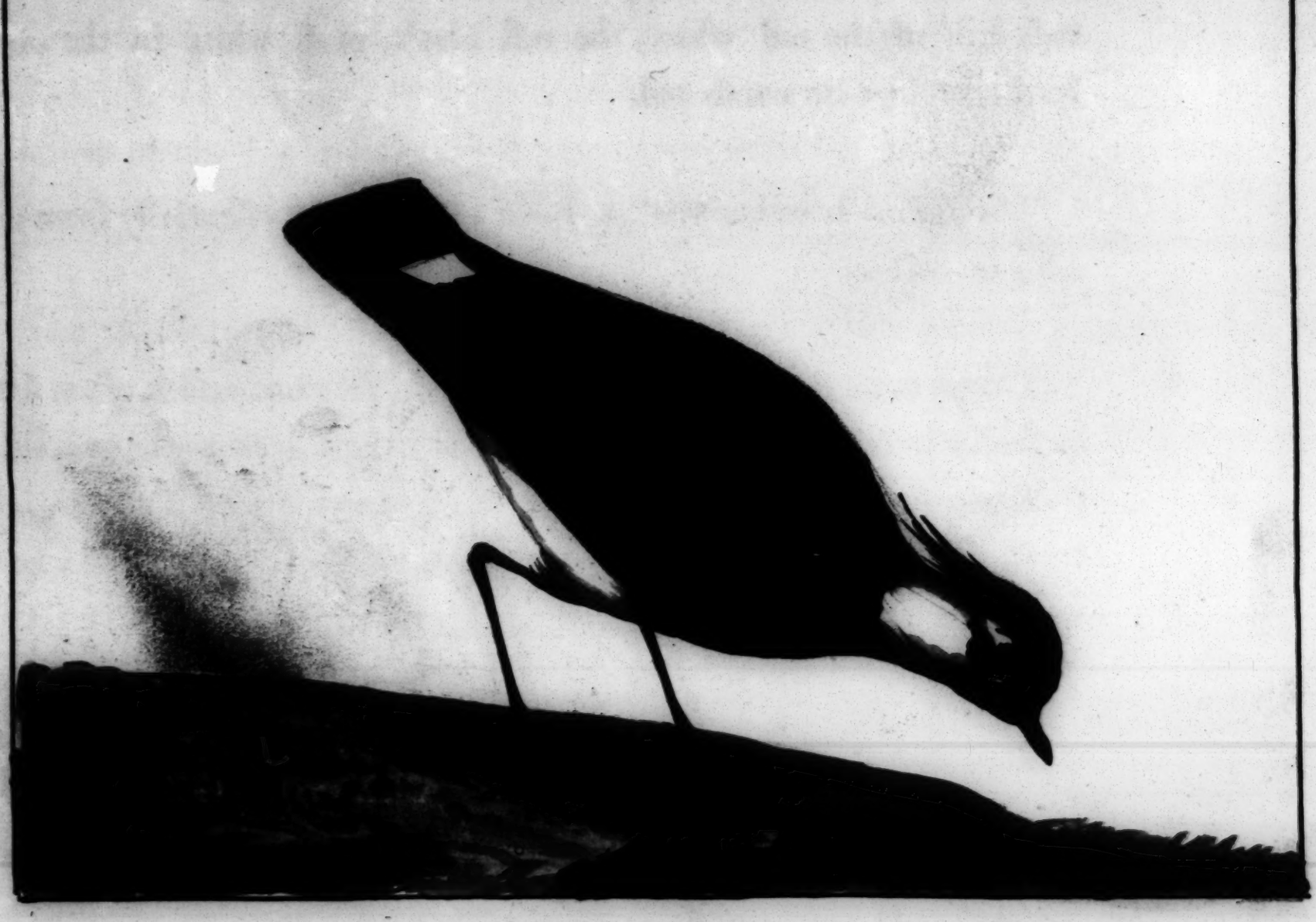
Tringa Vanellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 248. N° 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 726.
Le Vanneau, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 94. *pl.* 8. *f.* 1.
Lapwing, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 190.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 161.

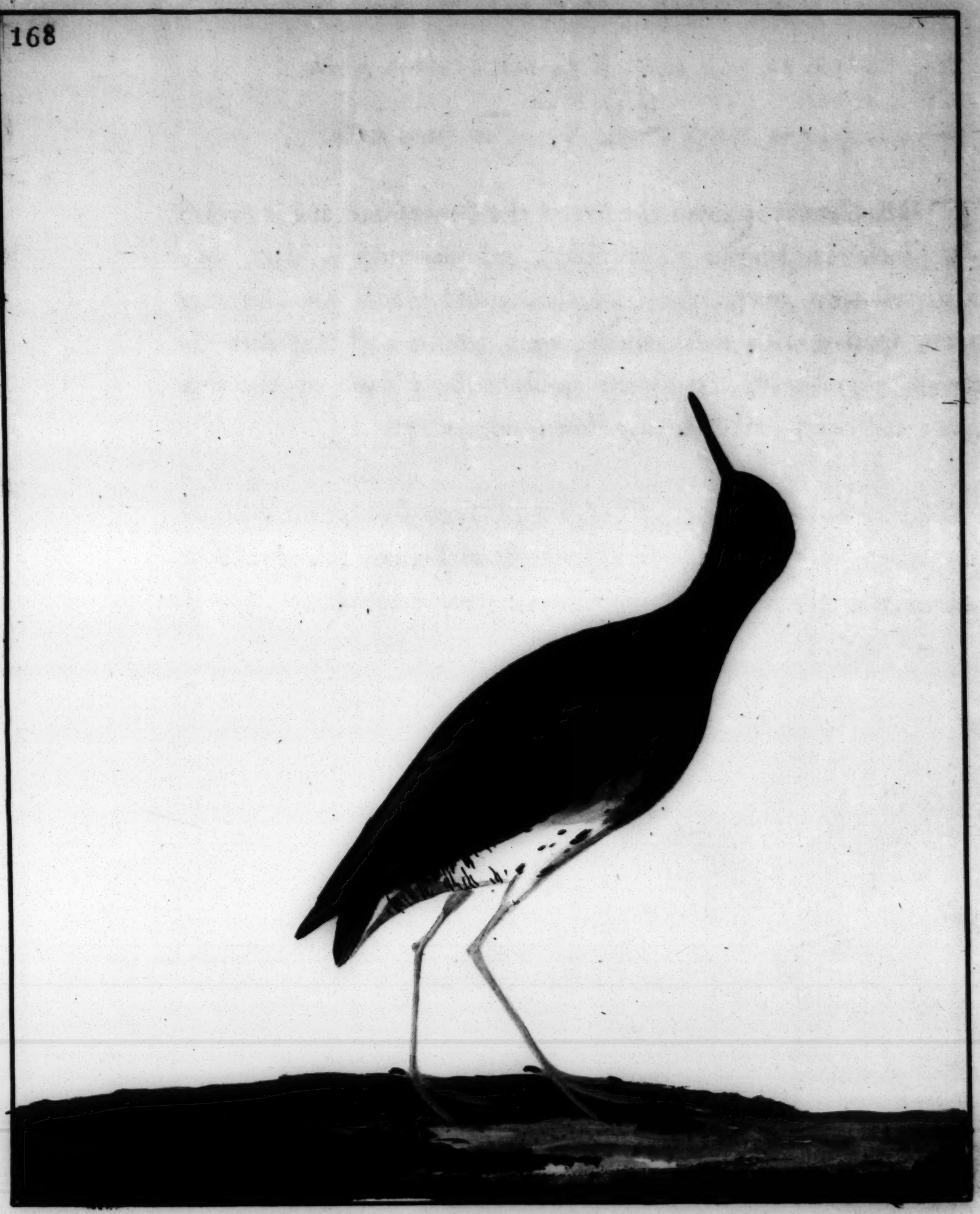
THIS elegant bird is about thirteen inches and a half in length, and weighs eight ounces. The bill is black: irides hazel: the crown of the head gloſſy greeniſh black; at the back part ſprings a creſt of narrow feathers, turning upwards at the ends; ſides of the head and neck white; under the eye a black ſtreak: fore part of the neck black, behind white and brown: back and wings green, gloſſed with blue and green; quills black, the four firſt tipped with white: breaſt and belly white: upper tail coverts and vent pale rufous: the baſe half of the tail white, the reſt black, moſt white in the outer feathers: legs browniſh red.

The *female* is rather ſmaller, but does not differ eſſentially from the *male* in colour.

This is common in *England* throughout the year, and is often ſeen in flocks in the colder months. They lay their *eggs* on the ground; theſe are four in number, of a dirty olive, ſpotted with black; and, being of a peculiar flavour, are by many eſteemed as a great delicacy. —For the egg ſee Pl. XXIX. Fig. 2.

CLXVIII. GAMBET.





CLXVIII. GAMBET.

Tringa Gambetta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 248. N° 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 728.
Le Chevalier rouge, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 192. N° 4.
Gambet Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 198. *pl.* 70.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 167.

THE *Gambet* is about the ſize of the *Greenſhank*, and is twelve inches in length. The bill is reddiſh, with a black tip: irides yellowiſh green: the head, back, and breaſt, are cinereous brown, ſpotted with dull yellow: wing coverts and ſcapulars cinereous, edged with the ſame: quills duſky; ſhaft of the firſt white: tail duſky, edged with yellow: legs yellow.

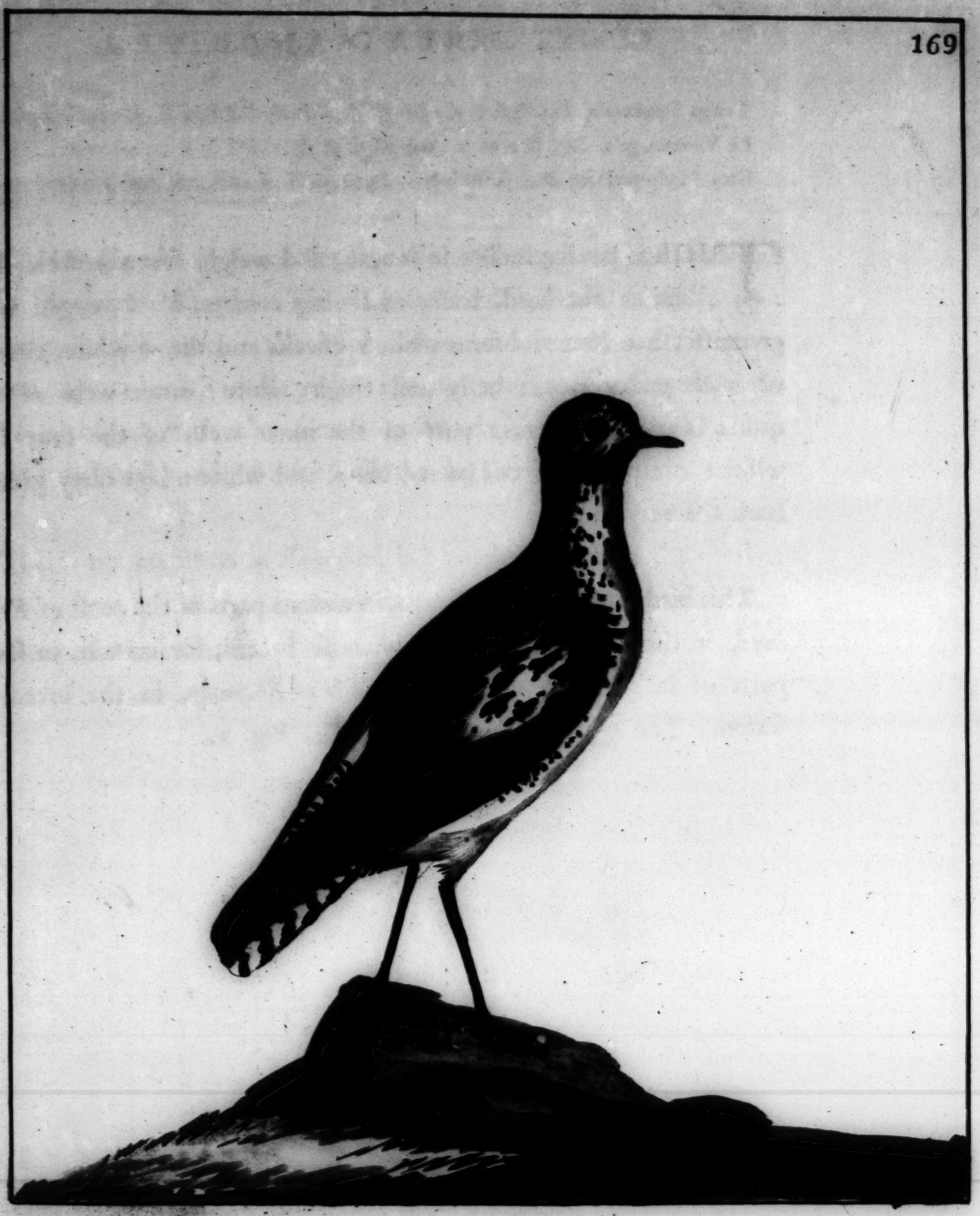
This is not common in *England*, but has been ſhot on the coaſt of *Lincolnſhire*; it is ſaid to be more frequent in *France*, but even there is eſteemed a rare bird.

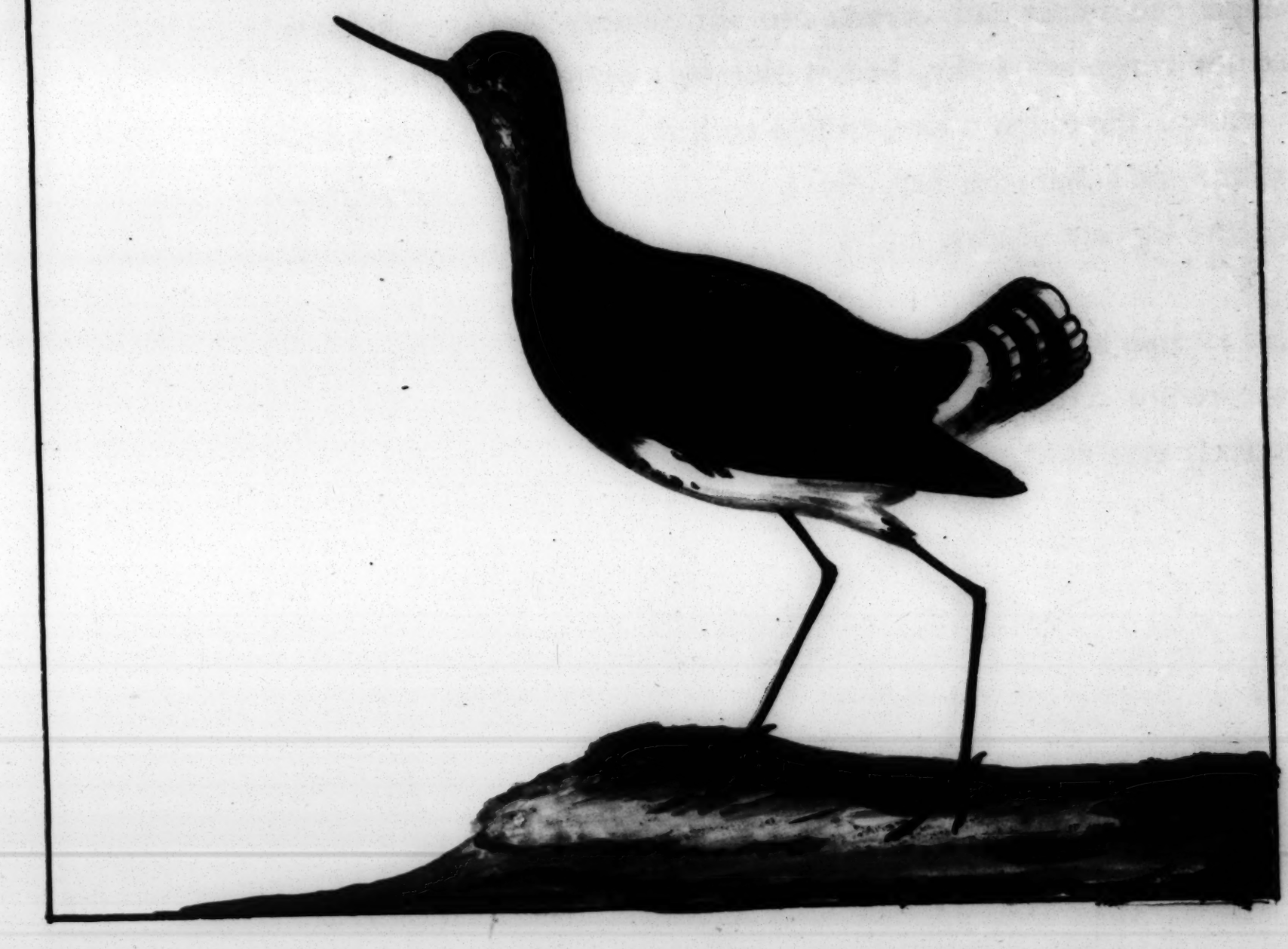
CLXIX. GREY SANDPIPER.

Tringa Squatarola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 252. N° 23.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 729.
Le Vanneau gris, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 100. *pl.* 9. *f.* 1.
Grey Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 191.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 168.—*Id. Sup. p.* 248.

THIS is twelve inches in length, and weighs ſeven ounces. Bill black: the head, back, and wing coverts, black, edged with greeniſh aſh-colour and ſome white: cheeks and throat white, ſtreaked with duſky ſpots: belly and thighs white: outer webs of the quills black; the lower part of the inner webs of the four firſt white: rump white: tail barred black and white: legs dirty green: back toe very ſmall.

This bird is ſeen in ſmall flocks, in various parts of the coaſt of *England*, in the Winter time; and likewiſe breeds, for certain, in ſome parts of it. I met with it in the *Iſle of Shipway*, in the breeding ſeaſon. The *egg* is figured in Pl. XXX. Fig. 1.





CLXX. GREEN SANDPIPER.

Tringa Ochropus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 250. N° 13.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 729.
Becaſſeau, ou Cul blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 177. N° 1. *pl.* 16. *f.* 1.
Green Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 201.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 170.

THIS bird is about ten inches long, and nearly ſixteen inches in breadth. The bill is black; the crown, and hind part of the neck, aſh-colour; over the eye a pale ſtreak; between the eye and bill duſky: the upper parts of the body are of a greeniſh brown, and gloſſy, ſpotted with dirty white: chin white: fore part of the neck the ſame, but ſtreaked with duſky: from thence to the vent white: the upper and under tail coverts are alſo white: the long feathers under the wings are duſky, barred obliquely on each ſide the ſhafts with white: the tail is white, croſſed with duſky bars from the middle to the end; but the bars are leaſt numerous on the outer feathers: the legs are ſlender, and of a greeniſh lead-colour.

This is a ſolitary ſpecies, frequenting freſh waters and ſtreams; and we are not certain of having met with it in the Winter ſeaſon, nor ſcarcely ever more than four or five together.

CLXXI. ASH-

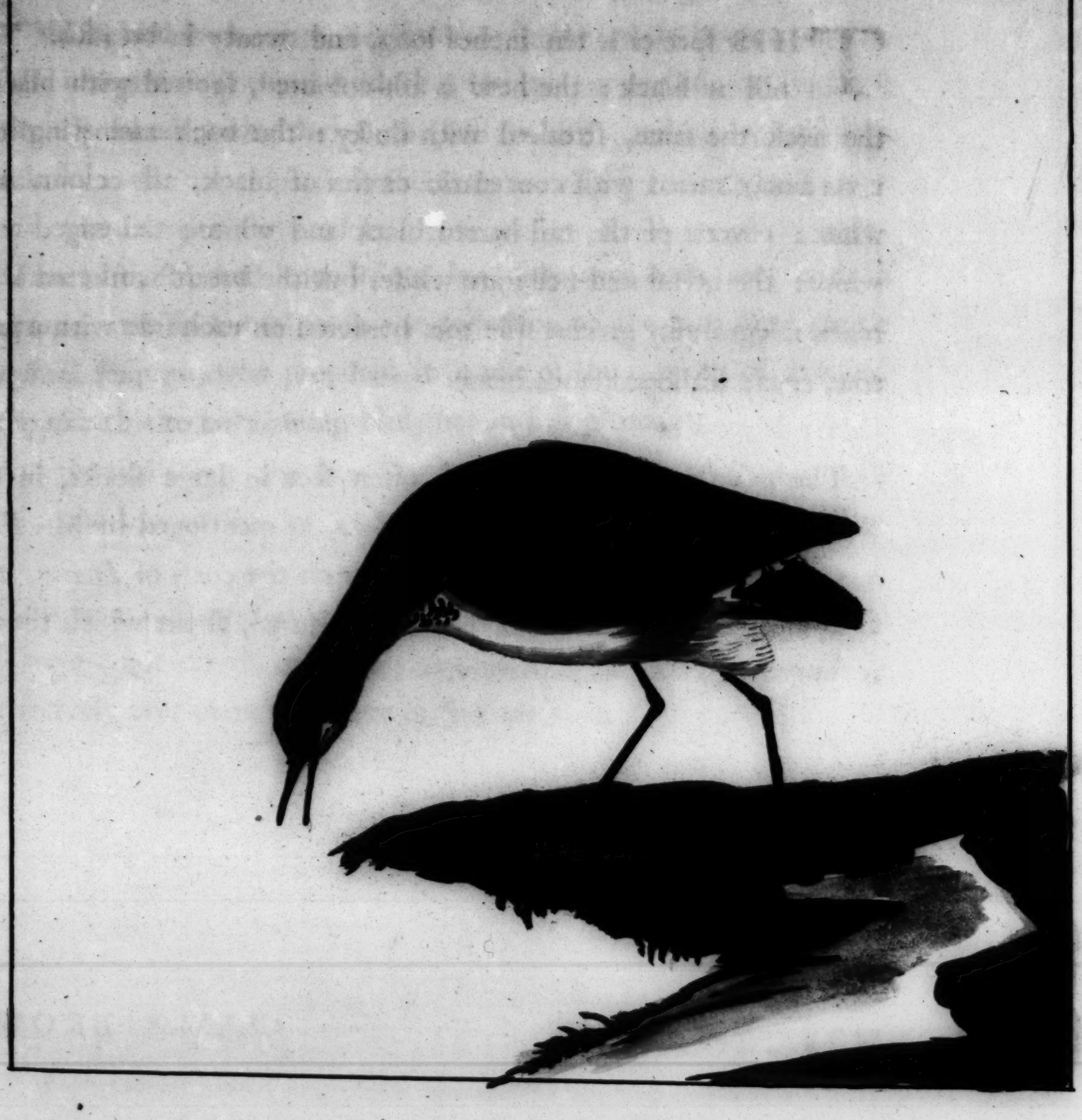
CLXXI. ASH-COLOURED SANDPIPER.

Tringa cinerea, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 733. N° 25.

Aſh-coloured Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 194.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 177. N° 22.

THIS ſpecies is ten inches long, and twenty in breadth. The bill is black: the head is aſh-coloured, ſpotted with black: the neck the ſame, ſtreaked with duſky: the back and wing coverts finely varied with concentric circles of black, aſh-colour, and white: coverts of the tail barred black and white: tail edged with white: the breaſt and belly are white, but the breaſt is ſpotted with black: legs duſky green: the toes bordered on each ſide with a narrow, finely ſcalloped, membrane.

The *aſh-coloured Sandpiper* is often ſeen in large flocks, in the Winter ſeaſon, on the ſhores of *Flintſhire*, as mentioned by Mr. *Pennant*. It has alſo been ſeen in numbers on the coaſt of *Devon*, and at *Sandwich*, as late as the firſt week in *March*, about which time it is ſuppoſed to take its departure.



CLXXI.* BROWN SANDPIPER.

Tringa Fuſca, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 733. N° 26.
Brown Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 195.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 250.

SIZE of a *Jack Snipe*. Bill black: the head, upper part of the neck, and back, of a pale brown, ſpotted with black: coverts of the wings duſky, edged with dirty white: under ſide of the neck white, ſtreaked with black: the belly white: tail cinereous: legs black.

This bird, to our knowledge, has only once been met with in *England:* the ſpecimen is in the collection of the late *Marmaduke Tunſtall*, Eſquire, who procured it in one of the markets of *London*. I ſuppoſe this to be a young bird, not in full plumage.

CLXXI.* BLACK SANDPIPER.

Tringa Lincolnienſis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 734. N° 27.
Black Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 197.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 251.

THIS is the ſize of a *Thruſh*. The bill duſky: noſtrils black: irides yellow: the head ſmall, flatted at top: the colour white, elegantly ſpotted with grey: the neck, ſhoulders, and back, mottled in the ſame manner, but darker, being tinged with brown, in ſome lights appearing of a perfect black, and gloſſy: the wings are long; the quill feathers black, croſſed near their baſe with a white line: throat, breaſt, and belly, white, marked with faint brown and black ſpots of a longiſh form, irregularly diſperſed; but on the belly they become larger and more round: the tail ſhort, entirely white, except the two middle feathers, which are black: the legs are long and ſlender, and of a reddiſh brown colour.

A ſingle ſpecimen of this was ſhot in *Lincolnſhire*, and communicated to Mr. *Pennant* by Mr. *Bolton*. I take this bird to be only a young male *Turnſtone*.

CLXXII. COM-



CLXXII. COMMON SANDPIPER.

Tringa Hypoleucos, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 250. N° 14.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 734. N° 28.
La Guignette, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 183. N° 2. *pl.* 16. *f.* 2.
Common Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 204. *pl.* 71.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 178. N° 23.

SIZE of the *Purre*: length ſeven inches and a half. Bill brown: irides hazel: the plumage on the upper parts very gloſſy: the head is brown, ſtreaked with black; over each eye is a ſtreak of white: the neck dull aſh-colour: back and wings greeniſh brown, croſſed with duſky narrow lines: the breaſt and under parts white: quills brown; the firſt plain; on the nine following a white ſpot on the inner web: tail rounded, of a greeniſh gloſſy brown; the four middle feathers croſſed with fine blackiſh lines; the two next the ſame, with white tips; the laſt but one ſpotted with white on the edges; the outer one white, barred on the inner web with brown: legs greeniſh brown.

This is only met with in *England* in the Summer ſeaſon, and frequents the banks of rivulets, laying about five eggs, in ſome convenient hollow, not far from the edge: it has a piping kind of note, which it often repeats, and may be heard at ſome diſtance.—For the *egg* ſee Plate XXX. Fig. 2.

CLXXIII. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

Tringa Macularia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 249. N° 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 734.
La Grive d'Eau, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 255. N° 2.
Spotted Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. *p.* 196.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 179. N° 24.

THIS is the ſize of a *Thruſh*, and meaſures nearly eight inches in length. The baſe of the bill is reddiſh, the reſt duſky: over the eyes a ſtreak of white: the upper parts of the plumage are greeniſh brown: the head marked with ſmall longiſh duſky ſpots, increaſing in ſize as they paſs towards the back: the rump plain: the ſhoulders and wings are marked as the back, but the ſpots are tranſverſe: the under parts are white, ſpotted with duſky: the two middle tail feathers are greeniſh brown; the others white, barred with duſky: the legs duſky fleſh-colour.

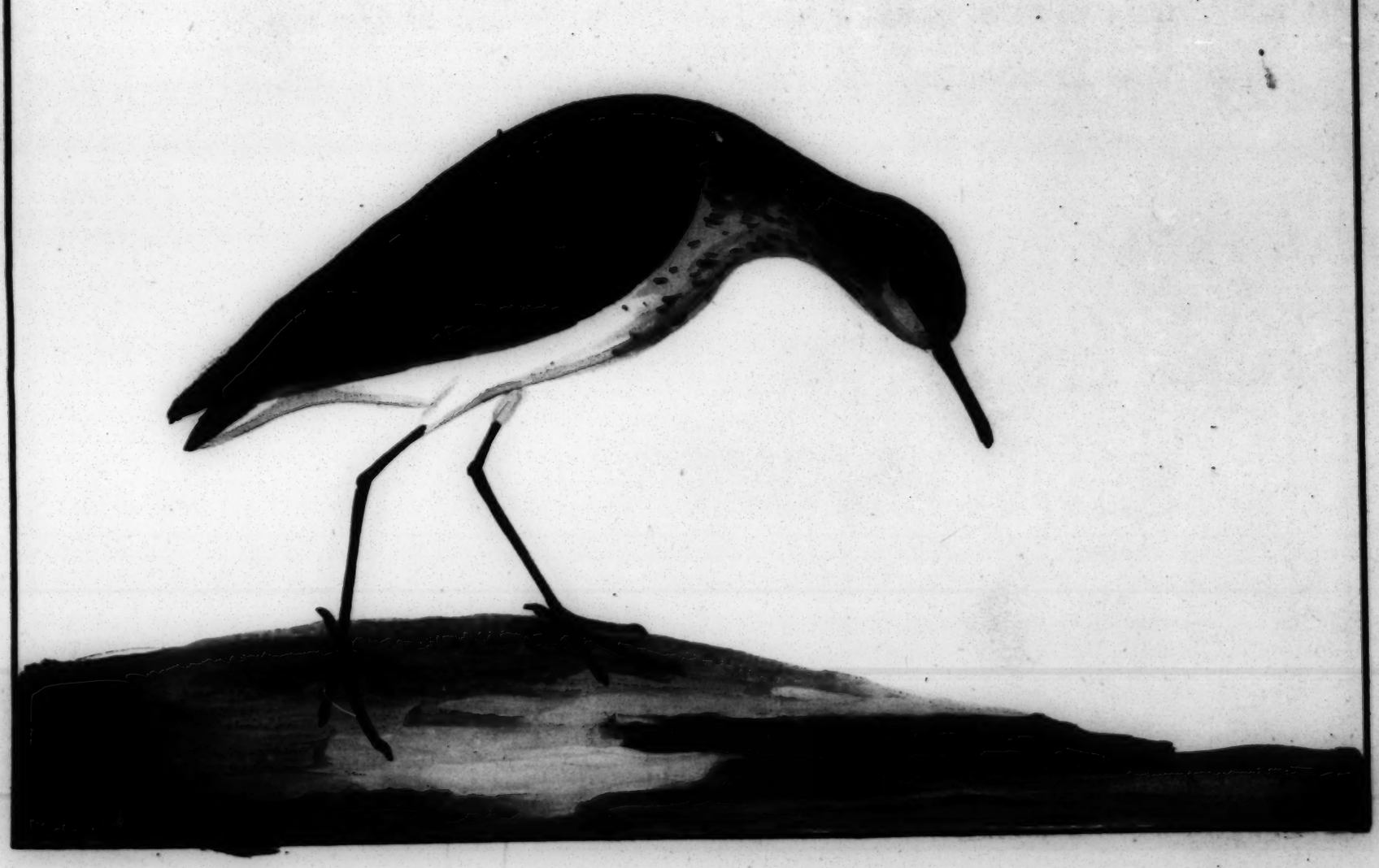
The *female* has the under parts of the body not ſpotted.

This ſpecies is very common in *America*, but is now and then met with in *England*, on the coaſts. Mr. *Edwards* mentions one having been ſhot on the coaſt of *Eſſex*.

CLXXIV. PURRE.

B L





CLXXIV. PURRE.

Tringa Cinclus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 251. N° 18.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 735. N° 35.
Alouette de Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 211. N° 10. *pl.* 19. *f.* 1.
Purre, or Stint, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 206. *pl.* 71.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 182. N° 30.

THIS is a ſpecies pretty well known, and is about eight inches in length. The bill is black, and a very trifle bent at the tip: the head and hind part of the neck are pale aſh-colour, ſtreaked with duſky: from the bill to the eye is a white line: the back and wing coverts are browniſh aſh-colour; greater coverts darker, tipped with white: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly white; the firſt mixed with brown: tail cinereous; the two middle feathers darkeſt; the others edged with white: legs duſky green.

Both ſexes are nearly alike, in an adult ſtate; but when young the plumage inclines to brown, and the edges of the feathers are ferruginous.

This bird breeds in *England*, and is met with at all ſeaſons. It is known, on many of our coaſts, by the name of *Ox-bird*.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXXI. N° 1.

CLXXV. LITTLE SANDPIPER.

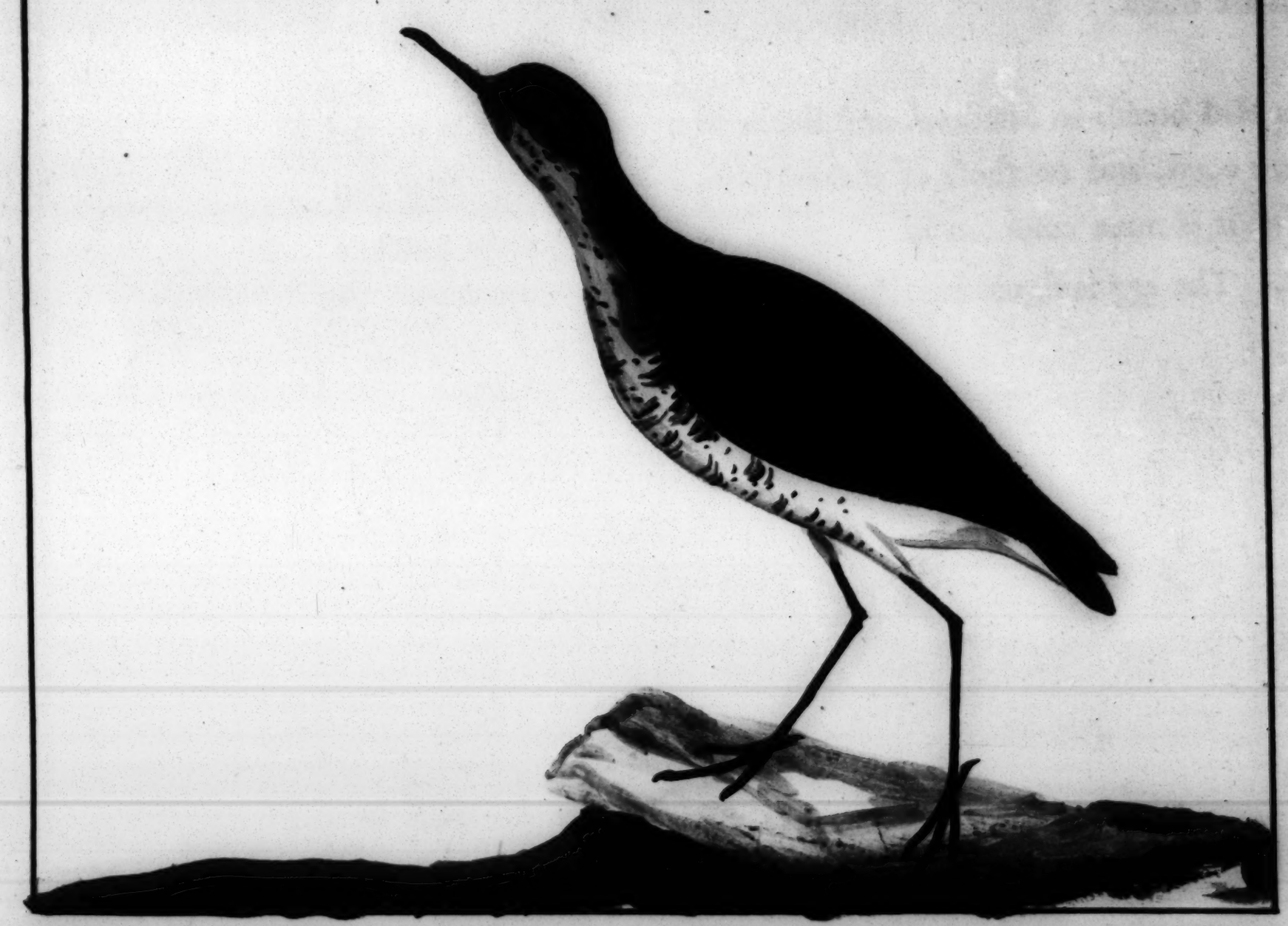
Tringa pusilla, *Lin. Syst.* i. *p.* 252. N° 20.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 737. N° 38.
Petite Alouette de Mer de St. Domingue, *Brisson. Orn.* v. *p.* 222. *pl.* 25. *f.* 2.
Little Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 207.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 184. N° 32.

THIS is the smallest of this genus, measuring scarcely five inches and three quarters in length, and appears to be not bigger than a *Sparrow*. The bill is brown, tipped with black: the head and all the upper parts are brown, edged with black and pale rusty brown: greater wing coverts and quills dusky, with white tips: breast and belly white: tail dusky: legs black.

This bird is met with in various parts of the north of *Europe*, as well as in *Iceland* and *Greenland*, also at *Newfoundland* and *Nootka Sound*, in *North America*; it is rare in *England*. The *British Zoology* records one having been shot near *Cambridge*, in the month of *September*.

CLXXVI. DUNLIN.





CLXXVI. DUNLIN.

Tringa alpina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 249. N° 11.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 736. N° 37.
Becaſſine d'Angleterre, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 309. N° 5.
Dunlin, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 205.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 185. N° 33.—*Id. Sup. p.* 249.

THE *Dunlin* is about nine inches and three quarters in length. The bill black: the plumage on the upper parts is ferruginous, marked with large ſpots of black, and a little white: the wings are pale cinereous brown: the under parts, as far as the breaſt, are white, ſtreaked with duſky: the belly, thighs, and vent, white; the firſt irregularly marked with black in the middle: the two middle feathers of the tail are brown, marked with rufous; the others pale brown: the legs are black.

This bird breeds in *Scotland*, and flocks have alſo been ſeen on the *Yorkſhire* coaſt, and on thoſe of various parts of *Wales*, in *May* and *Auguſt*; it is more common in *America*, and the northern parts of *Europe*. The *egg* is figured in Plate XXXI. Fig. 2.

CLXXVII. RED

CLXXVII. RED SANDPIPER.

Tringa Iſlandica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. addend.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 737. N° 39.
Aberdeen Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 203.
Red Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 202. *pl.* 72.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 186. N° 34.

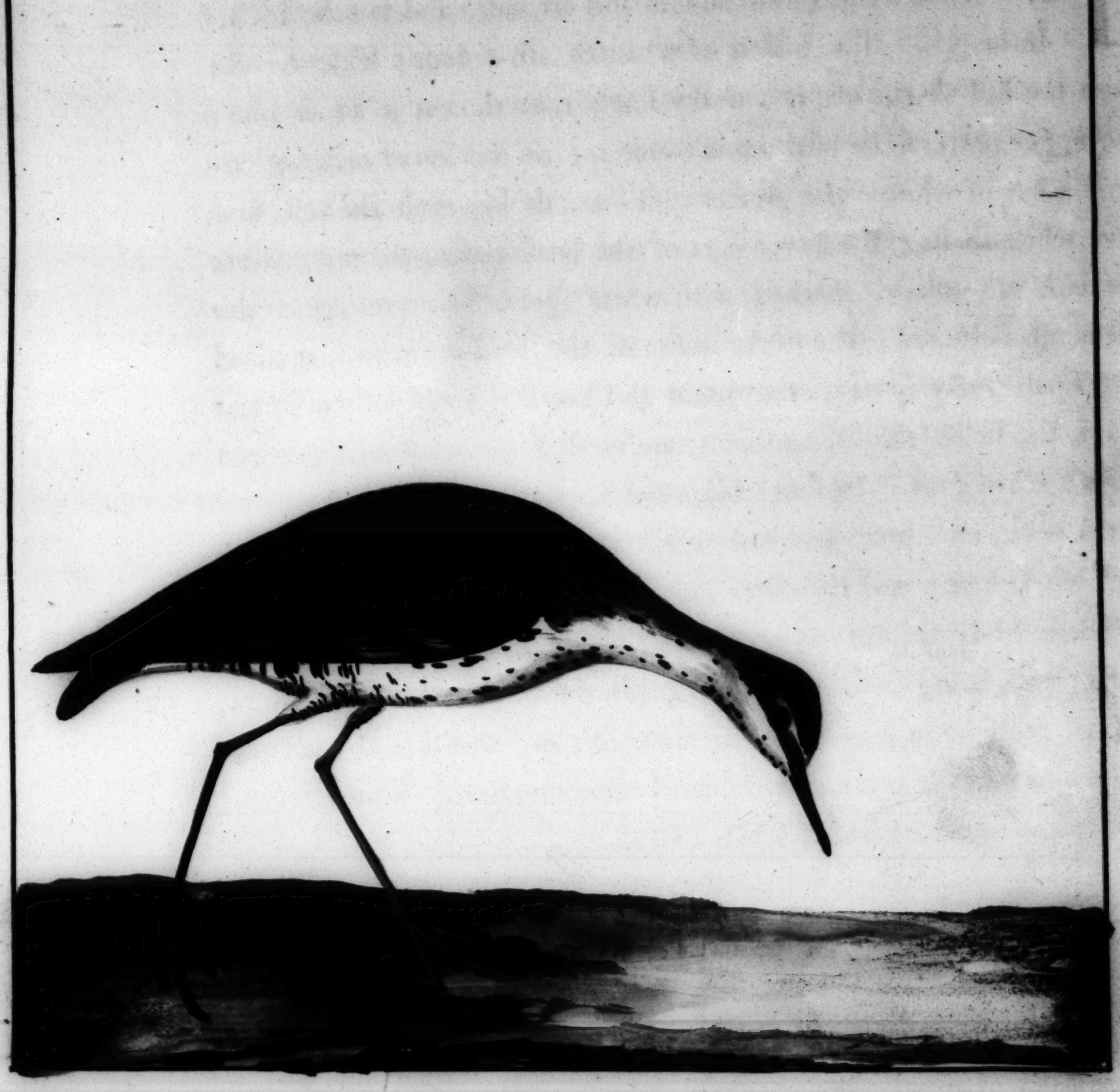
THE *male* of this ſpecies meaſures as far as ten inches in length. The bill is brown, and a trifle incurvated: the head and upper parts are duſky, marked with red: the fore part of the neck and breaſt cinereous, mixed with ruſt-colour, and obſcurely ſpotted with black: the leſſer wing coverts cinereous; quills duſky; ſecondaries tipped with white: the two middle tail feathers duſky, the others cinereous: legs long and black.

The *Aberdeen Sandpiper* is ſuppoſed to be either the *female* of this ſpecies, or one in immature plumage. It is marked on the upper parts not far different: the breaſt is of a reddiſh brown, mixed with duſky: belly and vent white. Whereas the firſt has the whole underſide ferruginous, more or leſs mixed with duſky.

The *Red Sandpiper* has appeared in great flocks on the coaſts of *Eſſex*, and of *Aberdeen*, in *Scotland*; they are alſo common on the coaſts of *America*, at *New York*, *Labrador*, and *Nootka Sound*; alſo in *Iceland*, as well as in many of the northern parts of *Europe*.

CLXXVIII. KNOT.





CLXXVIII. KNOT.

Tringa Canutus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 251. N° 15.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 738. N° 44.
Le Canut, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 258. N° 21.
The Knot, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 193.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 187. N° 36.

THE Knot weighs four ounces and an half, and is nine inches in length. The bill is of a duſky aſh-colour: irides hazel: from the bill to the eye is a duſky line; over the eye a white one: the upper parts of the bird are aſh-colour; on the lower order of coverts a bar of white: the greater quills are darker than the reſt, and have white ſhafts: the lower part of the back and upper tail coverts are dark aſh-colour, marked with white ſpots, like creſcents: the tail is aſh-coloured: the under parts of the bird are white, marked with ſmall duſky ſpots on the throat and breaſt: the ſides under the wings, the belly, thighs, and vent, are croſſed with duſky lines: legs blueiſh aſh-colour. In ſome birds the forehead, chin, and fore part of the neck, are cinereous brown; the upper parts brown, margined with aſh-colour; and the outer tail feather on each ſide white.

Theſe birds are not unfrequent in England, appearing with the Ruffs; and, being fatted with theſe birds, are thought of equal value, and are brought to market at the ſame ſeaſon; they are alſo taken, on various parts of our coaſts, in ſmall numbers, in the Winter ſeaſon. The egg is figured Plate XXXII. N° 1.

CLXXIX. TURN-

CLXXIX. TURNSTONE.

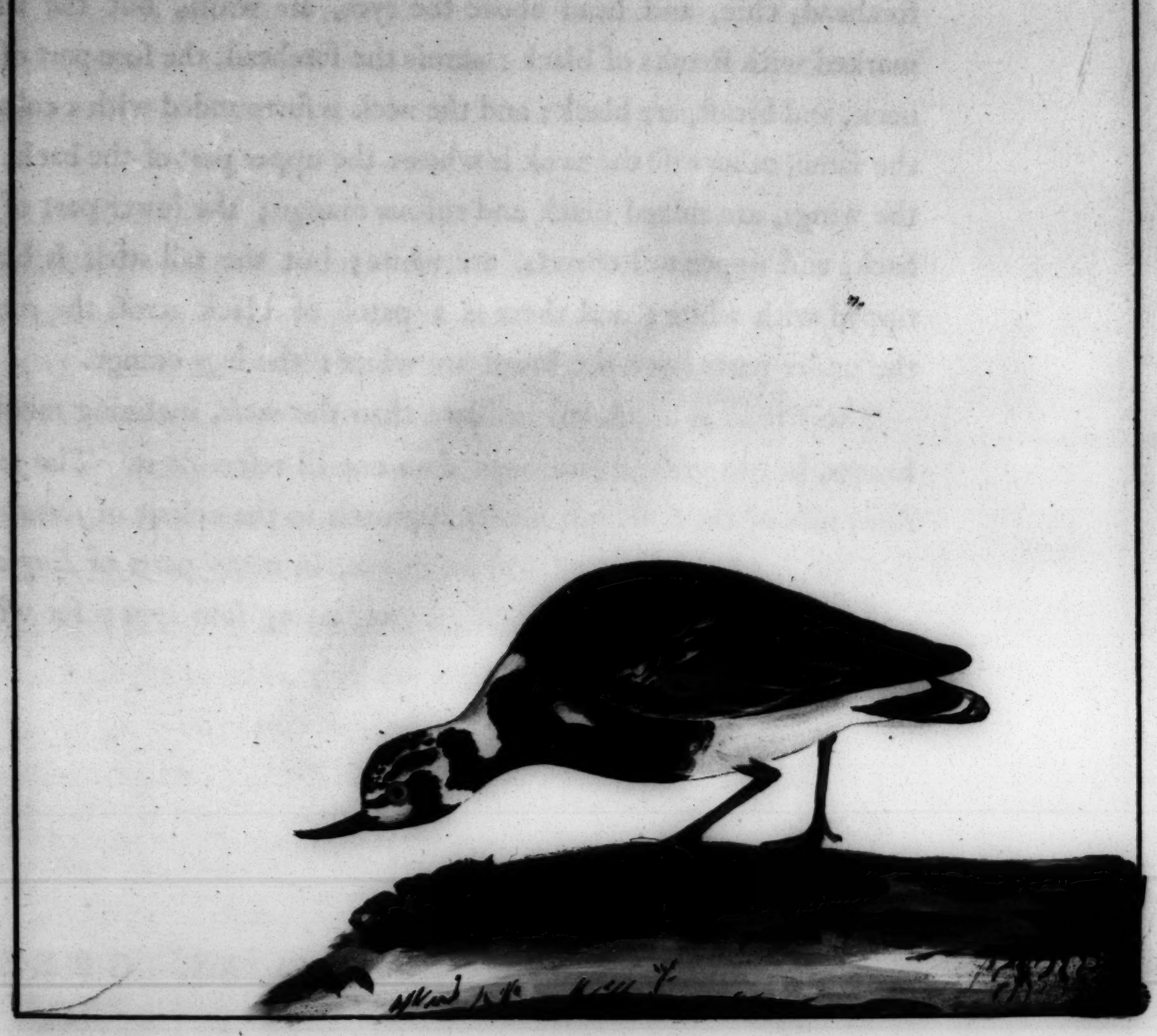
Tringa Interpres, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 248. N° 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 738. N° 45.
Le Coulon-chaud, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 132. N° 1.
Hebridal Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 200.
Turnſtone, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 199.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 188. N° 37.—and 190. *Var.* A.—*Id. Sup. p.* 249.

THE uſual length of this bird is nearly nine inches, and the weight about two ounces and a half. The bill is black: the forehead, chin, and head above the eyes, are white, but the laſt is marked with ſtreaks of black: acroſs the forehead, the fore part of the neck, and breaſt, are black; and the neck is ſurrounded with a collar of the ſame, otherwiſe the neck is white: the upper part of the back, and the wings, are mixed black and rufous orange; the lower part of the back, and upper tail coverts, are white; but the tail itſelf is black, tipped with white; and there is a patch of black acroſs the rump: the under parts from the breaſt are white: the legs orange.

The *female* is much leſs brilliant than the *male*, inclining much to brown, but in general markings does not ill reſemble it. The *young birds* alſo of the firſt year nearly approach to the colour of *females*.

This ſpecies breeds on various ſhores, in many parts of *England*, and makes a ſlight neſt on the ground, laying four *eggs*; for which ſee Plate XXXII. N° 2.

CLXXX. GREEN-





CLXXX. GREENWICH SANDPIPER.

Tringa Grenovicenſis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 731. N° 16.
Greenwich Sandpiper, *Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 249.

THIS bird is about the ſize of the *Redſhank*, the length twelve inches and a half. The bill is black: the crown of the head of a reddiſh brown ſtreaked with black: the nape, cheeks, and neck, aſh-colour; the middle of the feathers duſky down the ſhaft: lower part of the neck and back black; the feathers margined with pale rufous: chin pale: the fore part of the neck pale aſh-colour: breaſt duſky white: belly, ſides, and vent white: leſſer wing coverts aſh-colour; the greater the ſame, margined with ferruginous; greateſt tipped with white: prime quills duſky, with whitiſh ſhafts; ſecondaries and ſcapulars much the ſame as the back: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, aſh-colour: tail browniſh aſh-colour, mottled near the tip, and fringed near the end with pale ferruginous: legs duſky olive green.

This bird ſeems to be not very common in this kingdom, as only two inſtances of its being met with have occurred to us; the one being ſhot at *Sandwich*, the other at *Greenwich*; and is now in Mr. *Latham*'s collection.

GENUS XXXVIII. PLOVER.

CLXXXI. GREEN PLOVER.

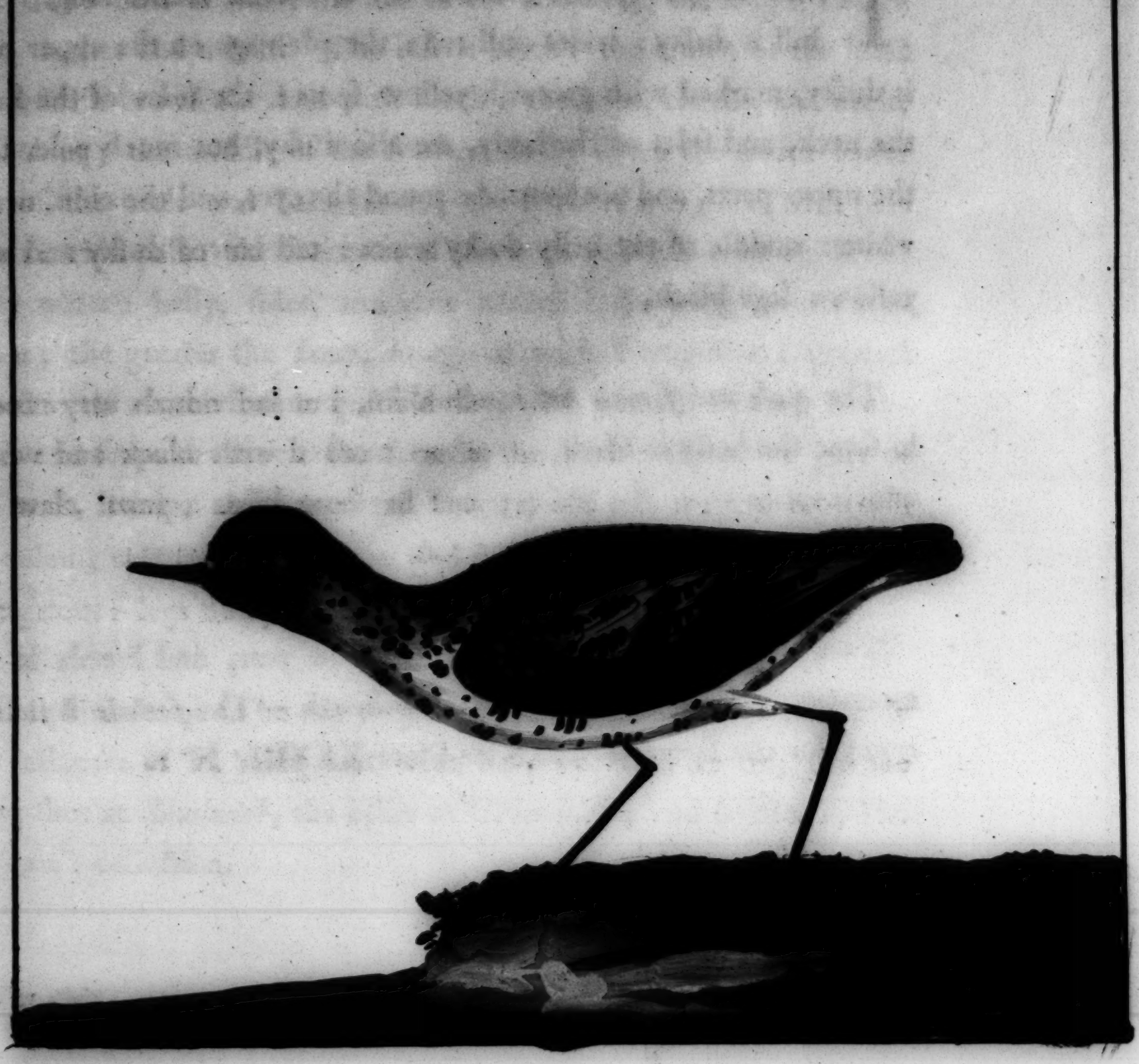
Charadrius Pluvialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 254. N° 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 740. N° 1.
Le Pluvier doré, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 43. N° 1. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1.
Golden or Green Plover, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 208. *pl.* 72.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 193. N° 1.—*Id. Sup. p.* 252.

THIS elegant ſpecies is about ten or eleven inches long. The bill is duſky: irides dull red: the plumage on the upper parts is duſky, marked with greeniſh yellow ſpots: the ſides of the head, the neck, and ſides of the body, are alſo duſky, but much paler than the upper parts, and not ſpotted: round the eyes, and the chin, nearly white: middle of the belly duſky white: tail barred duſky and dull yellow: legs black.

The *male* and *female* are much alike, but individuals vary much: in ſome the belly is black, in others marked with black and white, which varies with the ſeaſon; and in ſome birds a ſmall claw has been obſerved in lieu of an hind toe.

This bird is found with us the whole year, and breeds in the mountainous parts, often among the heath.—The *female* lays four *eggs*; for the figure of which ſee Plate XXXIII. N° 1.

CLXXXII. LONG-





CLXXXII. LONG-LEGGED PLOVER.

Charadrius Himantopus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 255. N° 11.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* *p.* 741. N° 3.
L'Echaſſe, *Brif. Orn.* v. *p.* 33. N° 1. *pl.* 3. *f.* 1.
Long-legged Plover, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 209.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 195. N° 3.—*Id. Sup. p.* 252.

THIS ſingular bird has the greateſt length of legs, in reſpect to its bulk, of any known *Britiſh* ſpecies; it meaſures, from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, thirteen inches; but to the end of the claws eighteen. The bill is black: irides red: the forehead, round the eye, and all the under parts, are white: the crown of the head, the back, and wings, gloſſy black: the hind part of the head in ſome marked with duſky ſpots, in others black: rump white: tail greyiſh white; the outer feathers pure white: legs of a deep red.

One of theſe birds, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *White* of *Fleet Street*, is wholly white, except the back, as far as the rump, and the wings, which are black. This we ſuſpect differs from the other in ſex merely, for the ſpecies has not been met with ſufficiently often to aſcertain the fact.

This bird cannot be ſaid to be frequent in *England*, though it has been four or five times met with; and in reſpect to the laſt deſcribed, five of them were ſhot at one time on the borders of a lake in *Hampſhire*.

CLXXXIII. SANDERLING.

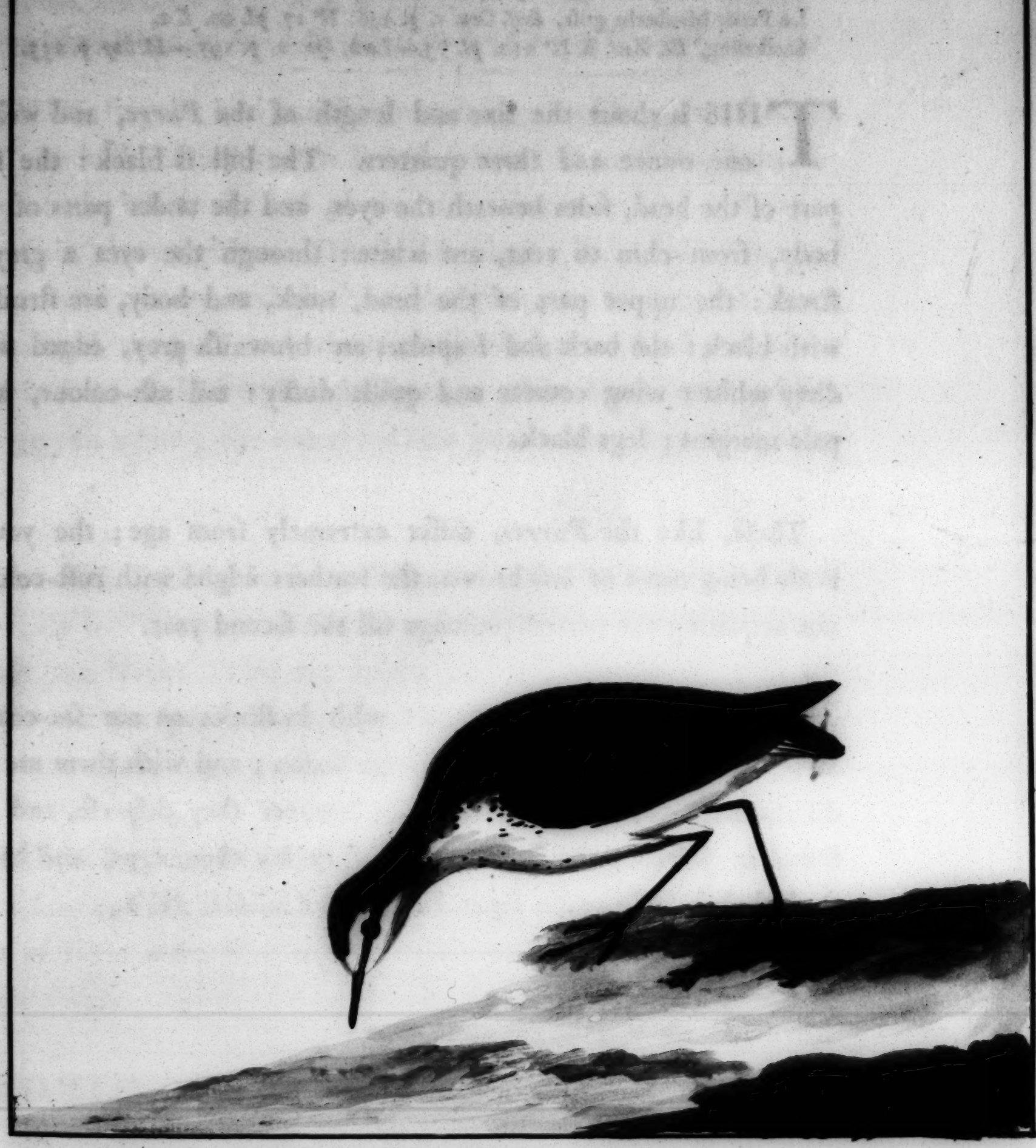
Charadrius Calidris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 255. N° 9.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 741. N° 4.
Tringa arenaria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 251. N° 16.
La Petite Maubeche griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 236. N° 17. *pl.* 20. *f.* 2.
Sanderling, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 212. *pl.* 73.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 197.—*Id. Sup. p.* 253.

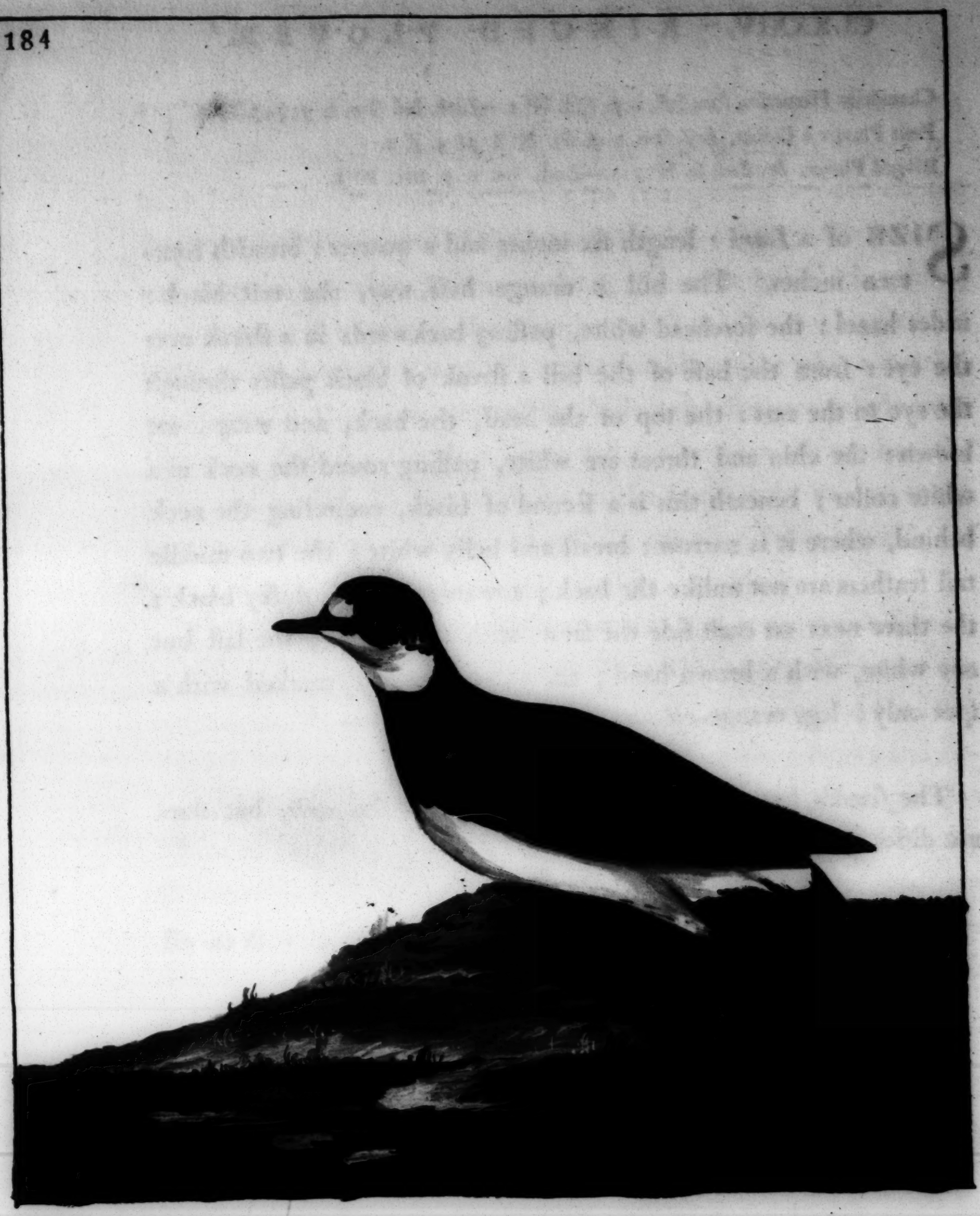
THIS is about the ſize and length of the *Purre*, and weighs one ounce and three quarters. The bill is black: the fore part of the head, ſides beneath the eyes, and the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are white: through the eyes a greyiſh ſtreak: the upper part of the head, neck, and body, are ſtreaked with black: the back and ſcapulars are browniſh grey, edged with dirty white: wing coverts and quills duſky: tail aſh-colour, with pale margins: legs black.

Theſe, like the *Purres*, differ extremely from age; the young birds being more or leſs brown, the feathers edged with ruſt-colour, not acquiring the perfect plumage till the ſecond year.

Theſe birds are frequently met with in flocks on our ſea-coaſts, along with the *Purres*, in the Winter ſeaſon; and with them are indiſcriminately called *Ox-Birds*. In Summer they diſperſe, and are found in pairs on the ſhores, where they lay their eggs, and hatch the young.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXXIII. N° 2.

CLXXXIV. RINGED





CLXXXIV. RINGED PLOVER.

Charadrius Hiaticula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 253. N° 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 743. N° 8.
Petit Pluvier à Collier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 63. N° 8. *pl.* 5. *f.* 2.
Ringed Plover, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 211.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 201. N° 8.

SIZE of a *Lark*: length ſix inches and a quarter: breadth fourteen inches. The bill is orange half way, the reſt black: irides hazel: the forehead white, paſſing backwards in a ſtreak over the eye: from the baſe of the bill a ſtreak of black paſſes through the eye to the ears: the top of the head, the back, and wings, are brown: the chin and throat are white, paſſing round the neck in a white collar; beneath this is a ſecond of black, encircling the neck behind, where it is narrow: breaſt and belly white: the two middle tail feathers are not unlike the back; towards the ends duſky black; the three next on each ſide the ſame, with white tips; the laſt but one white, with a brown band; the outer are white, marked with a ſpot only: legs orange-colour.

The *female* has the markings leſs ſtrong than the *male*, but does not differ materially in colour.

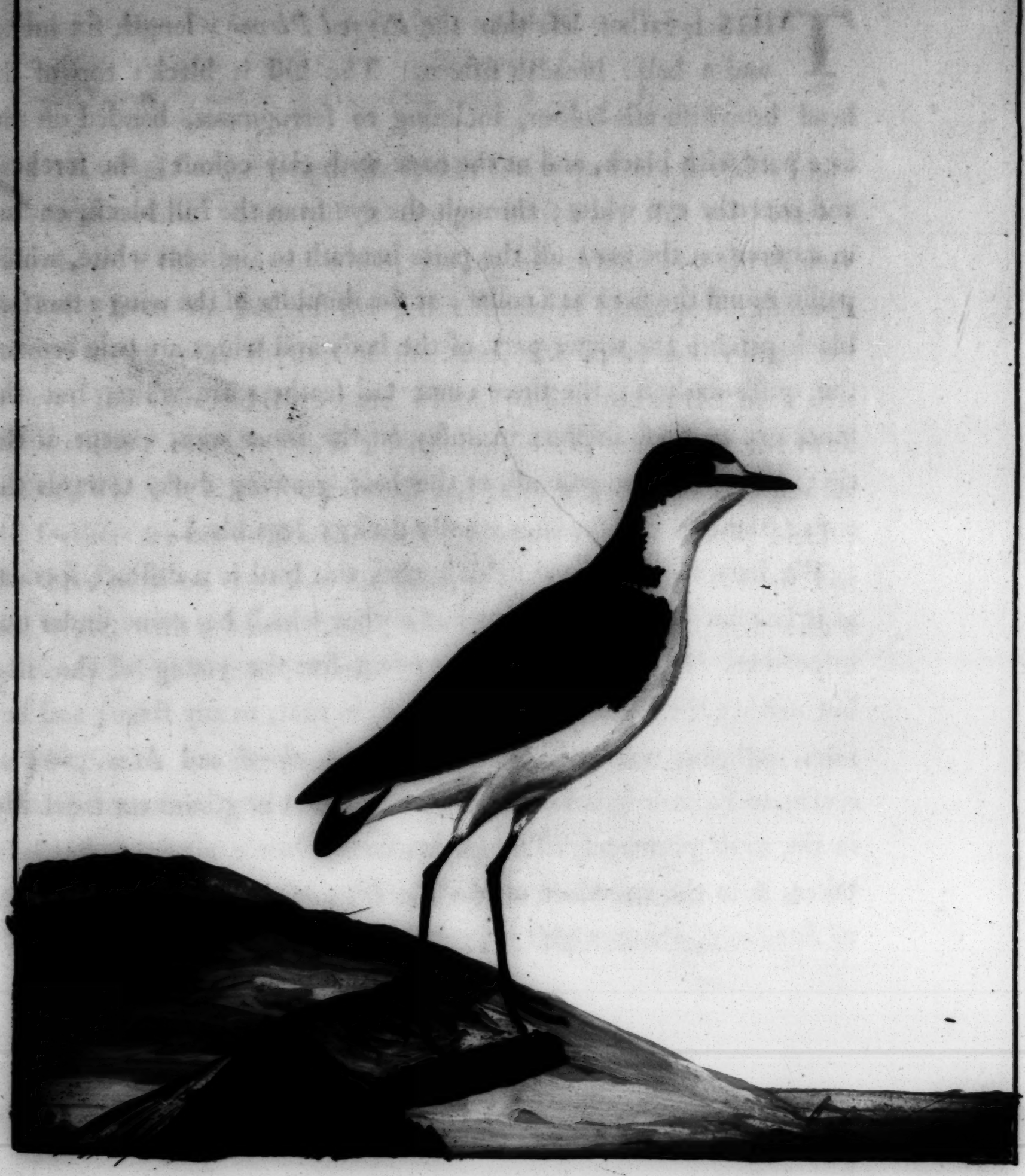
This bird breeds in the *Iſle of Shipway*, and remains with us all the year.—For the egg ſee Plate XXXIV. Fig. 1.

CLXXXV. KENTISH

CLXXXV. KENTISH PLOVER.

THIS is rather leſs than the *Ringed Plover*: length ſix inches and a half: breadth fifteen. The bill is black: top of the head browniſh aſh-colour, inclining to ferruginous, banded on the fore part with black, and at the nape with clay-colour; the forehead and over the eye white; through the eye from the bill black, ending in a curve on the ear: all the parts beneath to the vent white, which paſſes round the neck as a collar: at the ſhoulder of the wing a mottled black patch: the upper parts of the body and wings are pale brown; the quills darkeſt: the three outer tail feathers are white, but the inner one of theſe inclines to duſky on the inner web, except at the tip; the others are pale aſh at the baſe, growing duſky towards the ends: the two middle ones wholly duſky: legs black.

We have ſome reaſon to think that this bird is a diſtinct ſpecies, as it has not been deſcribed by any author which has come under our inſpection. It has been by ſome taken for the young of the laſt; but neither the legs nor bill are black, in that, in any ſtage; and beſides, it being met with on our coaſts in *April* and *May*, gives us reaſon to ſuppoſe it is for the purpoſe of breeding, and conſequently in the adult plumage. The ſpecies from whence our figure has been taken, is in the collection of Mr. *Latham*, who had it from Mr. *Boys* of *Sandwich*, about which place the birds are met with.





CLXXXVI. DOTTEREL.

Charadrius Morinellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 254. N° 5.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 746.
Petit Pluvier, ou le Guignard, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 54. N° 5. *pl.* 4. *f.* 2.
The Dotterel, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 210. *pl.* 73.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 208. N° 14.

THE *Dotterel* meaſures from nine to ten inches in length, and weighs four ounces. The bill is black: the forehead is duſky and grey mixed: the back part of the head dull black: over the eye is a band of white, which bends downwards, and paſſes backwards to the nape: the ſides of the head, the throat, and vent, are white: breaſt and belly dull orange; the firſt croſſed with a white line; the middle of the laſt black: hind part of the neck, back, wing, and tail coverts, browniſh olive; the feathers edged with dull yellow: tail olive brown, croſſed near the end with a bar of duſky, and tipped with white; and the two outer feathers margined with the ſame: legs black.

In the *female* the colours are more dull: the black on the belly is mixed with white: the white line acroſs the breaſt and over the eye narrower.

This ſpecies is in tolerable plenty in ſome parts of *England*, ſuch as *Cambridgeſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, and *Derbyſhire*: they are ſuppoſed to breed more northward, as they have been ſhot in the month of *June* on the very top of the *Skiddaw*: they are ſaid to breed in plenty on ſeveral of the *Highland* hills.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXXIV. N° 2.

GENUS XXXIX. COURSER.

CLXXXVII. EUROPEAN COURSER.

Curſorius Europæus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 751.
Coure-vite, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. *p.* 128.
Cream-coloured Plover, *Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 254. *pl.* 116.

THIS ſingular and rare ſpecies has only been met with once in *England:* it is nearly the ſize of the *Golden Plover*, but of a more ſlender make; the length is ten inches. The bill is three quarters of an inch long, ſlender, and bent at the tip: the general colour of the plumage an elegant cream-colour, paleſt beneath: behind the eye an obſcure duſky ſtreak: top of the head darker than the reſt, inclining to ferruginous, and dotted with duſky; through the eye a pale ſtreak, paſſing to the hind-head: the quills are black: the tail much the ſame colour as the body, and all the feathers, except the two middle ones, marked with black near the tip: legs long, and of a yellowiſh white.

This bird has many things in common with one deſcribed by *Buffon*, which was ſhot in *France*, and is figured in the *Planches Enluminées* 795; but in that the mark behind the eye appears of a deep black, and the trace through the eye nearly white, both which, in the above bird, are but little conſpicuous; hence it is probable that the two may be of oppoſite ſexes. That from which our figure is taken, is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Latham*, and was ſhot in *Eaſt Kent.*





GENUS XL. OISTER-CATCHER.

CLXXXVIII. PIED OISTER-CATCHER.

Hæmatopus Oſtralegus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 257.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 752. N° 1.
L'Huitrier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 38. *pl.* 3. *f.* 2.
Pied Oiſter-catcher, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 213. *pl.* 74.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 219. N° 1.

SIZE of a *Crow*: length ſixteen inches and a quarter: weight ſeventeen ounces. The bill is ſingular in ſhape, three inches long, ſtrait, and compreſſed on the ſides: the colour of it, the irides, and legs, red: in reſpect to plumage, the lower part of the back, a bar acroſs the wings, the wings, breaſt, under parts, and baſe half of the tail, are white; the reſt of the plumage black, except a mark of white on the under eyelid, and a creſcent under the throat of the ſame, though in ſome birds both theſe laſt marks are wanting.

There are few of our ſhores on which this bird is not at times found; but is ſaid to be moſt frequent on the weſtern: it feeds on *Oiſters* and *Limpets*, watching the opportunity of inſinuating the bill when the ſhell is open, to the deſtruction of the unwary inhabitant. They flock together in Winter.

The *female* lays four or five eggs, on the ſhore, juſt above high-water mark. This ſpecies is known in ſome parts by the name of *Sea-Pie*, or *Olive*.—For the *egg* ſee Plate XXXV. N° 1.

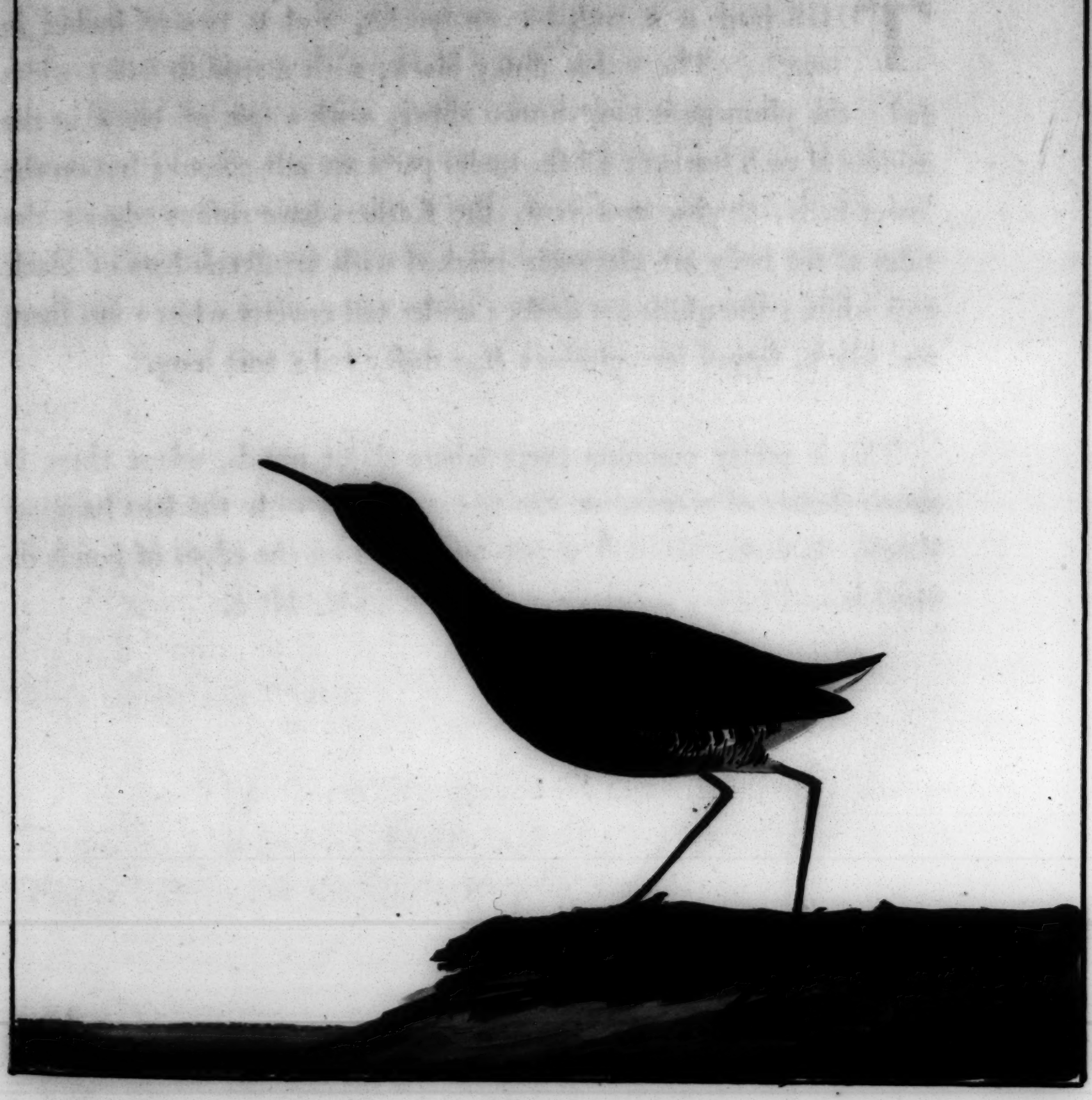
GENUS XLI. RAIL.

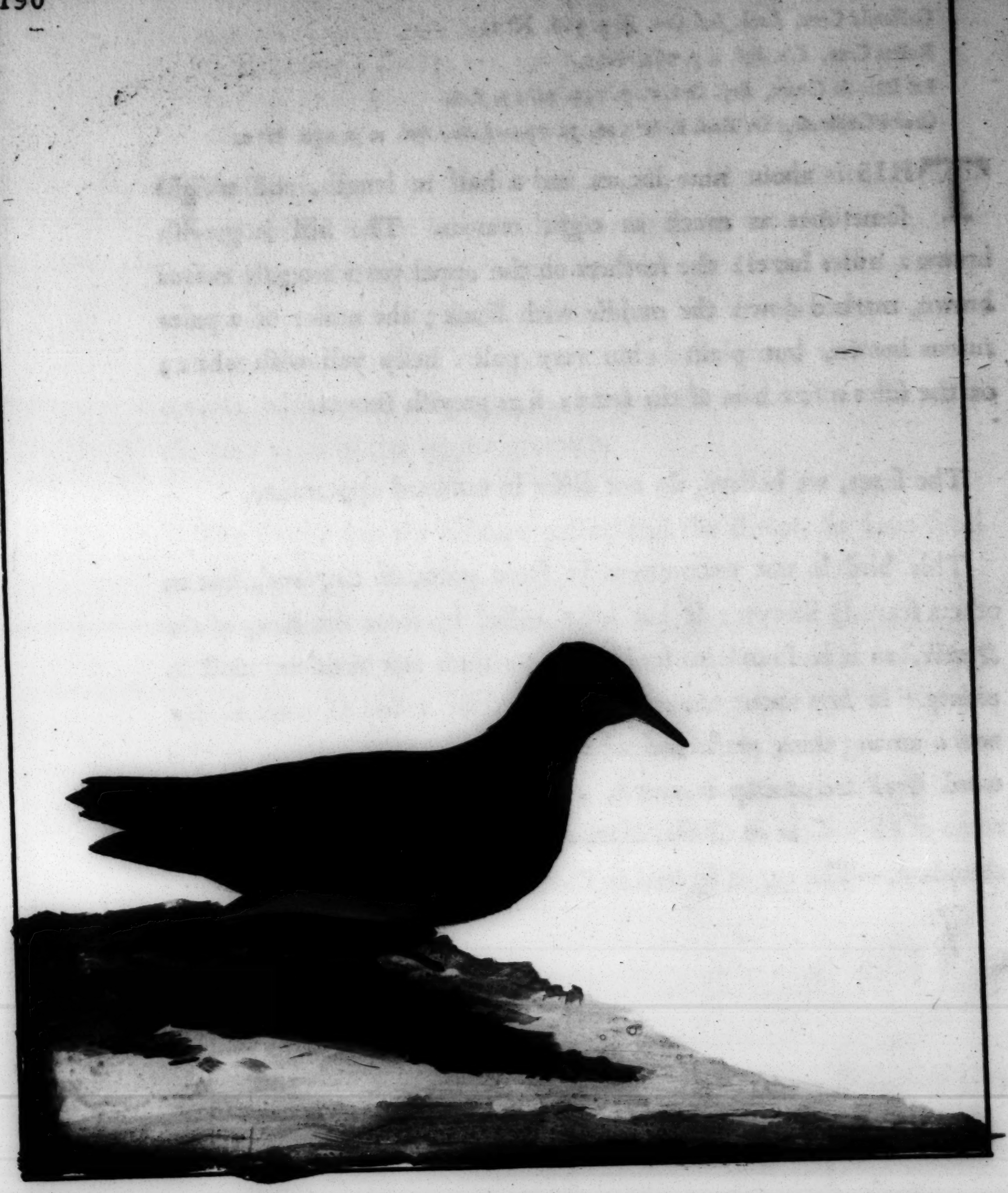
CLXXXIX. WATER RAIL.

Rallus aquaticus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 262. N° 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 755. N° 1.
Le Râle d'Eau, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 151. *pl.* 12. *f.* 2.
Water Rail, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 214. *pl.* 75.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 227. N° 1.

THIS bird is a well-known ſpecies, and is twelve inches in length. The bill is duſky black, with a reddiſh baſe: irides red: the plumage is olive-brown above, with a ſpot of black in the middle of each feather: all the under parts are aſh-colour; but on the lower belly, thighs, and vent, the feathers have rufous edges: the ſides of the body are elegantly marked with tranſverſe bars of black and white: the quills are duſky: under tail coverts white: tail ſhort and black, tipped ferruginous: legs duſky red: toes long.

This is pretty common every where about ponds, where there is much ſhelter of weeds, or the like. It flies with the legs hanging down. It makes the neſt among the weeds on the edges of ponds or rivulets.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXXV. N° 2.





GENUS XLII. GALLINULE.

CXC. CRAKE GALLINULE.

Gallinula Crex, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 766. N° 1.
Rallus Crex, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 261. N° 1.
Le Râle de Genet, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 159. *pl.* 13. *f.* 2.
Crake Gallinule, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 216. *pl.* 75.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 250. N° 1.

THIS is about nine inches and a half in length, and weighs ſometimes as much as eight ounces. The bill is greyiſh brown: irides hazel: the feathers on the upper parts are pale rufous brown, marked down the middle with black; the under of a paler rufous brown, but plain: chin very pale: belly yellowiſh white; on the ſides a few bars of the ſame: legs greyiſh brown.

The ſexes, we believe, do not differ in outward appearance.

This bird is not uncommon in ſome parts of *England*, but in others ſcarcely known: it has been called by ſome the *King of the Quails*, as it is found in ſuch parts as theſe laſt birds are moſt in plenty. It lays about ten or twelve eggs, on a bed of moſs or dry bents, among thick graſs, and when diſturbed makes a noiſe like the word *Crek* frequently repeated, and from thence has gained the name of *Corn-Crek* or *Crake*, eſpecially in *Ireland*, where it is moſt abundant.—The *egg* is figured in Plate XXXVI. N° 1.

 CXCI. COM-

CXCI. COMMON GALLINULE.

Gallinula Chloropus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 770.
Fulica Chloropus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 258. N° 4.
La Poule d'Eau, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 3. *pl.* 1. *f.* 1. N° 2.
Common Gallinule, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 217. *pl.* 77.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 258. N° 12.

THIS is fourteen inches in length, and almoſt eighteen in breadth. The bill is red, growing green towards the tip; the baſe of it, on the forehead, is red, and bare: irides red: the plumage in general is of a ſooty black, inclining to olive on the upper parts; on the under cinereous: the outer edge of the wing, and under tail coverts, white: juſt above the knee is a circle of red; but the reſt of the bare parts of the leg are greeniſh.

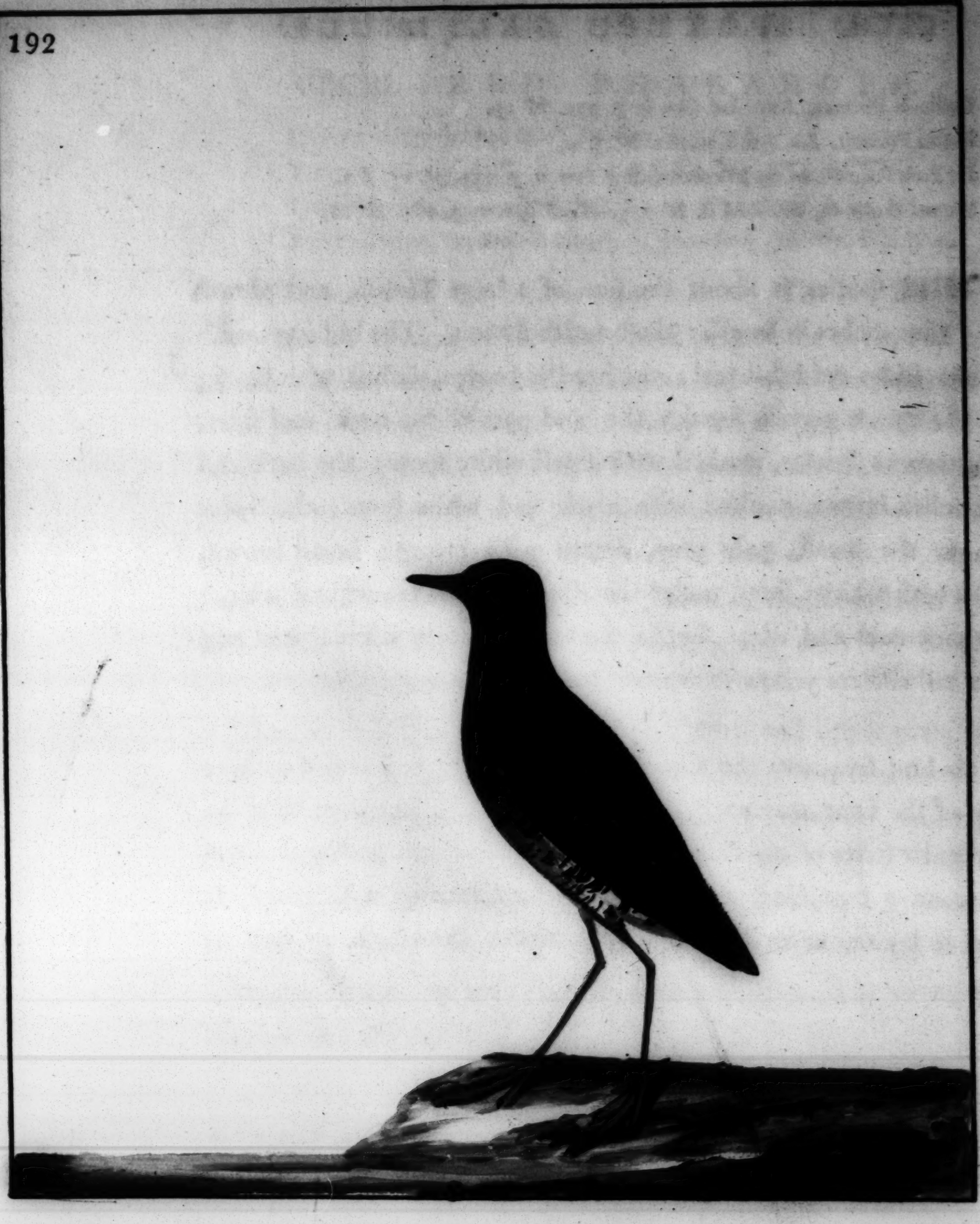
The *female* has the colours paler; and the throat, in ſome ſpecimens, is grey, or white.

This ſpecies is very common, and frequents the borders of rivers, well ſtored with water plants, or weedy ponds; among theſe it makes a large neſt of herbs, juſt above the ſurface of the water, or on a low ſtump, if ſuch is to be found in a proper ſituation, and lays about ſeven *eggs*.—For the figure ſee Plate XXXVI. N° 2.

CXCII. SPOTTED



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CXCII. SPOTTED GALLINULE.

Gallinula Porzana, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 772. N° 19.
Rallus Porzana, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 262. N° 3.
Le Petit Râle d'Eau, ou Marouette, *Briſ. Orn.* v. *p.* 155. *pl.* 13. *f.* 1.
Spotted Gallinule, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 215.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 264. N° 18.

THIS ſpecies is about the ſize of a large *Thruſh*, and almoſt nine inches in length: the breadth fifteen. The bill is greeniſh yellow: irides reddiſh hazel: the head is brown, daſhed with black; over the eyes a greyiſh ſtreak: the hind part of the neck, and ſides, are cinereous brown, marked with ſmall white ſpots: the back and wings olive brown, marked with black and white ſpots: the under part, to the breaſt, pale grey, dotted with brown: breaſt brown, dotted with white: ſides, under the wings, barred brown and white: belly cinereous and white, but in the middle nearly white: vent and under tail coverts yellowiſh white: legs pale green.

This bird frequents the ſame haunts as the laſt, and is ſaid to have many of the ſame manners, but is too rare in this kingdom to make any regular ſeries of obſervations. It is more frequent in *North America*, coming into *Hudſon's Bay* in *May*, and retiring in *October*. It is ſaid to lay ten or twelve white eggs, under ſome buſh or tuft of graſs.

ORDER VI. FIN-FOOTED.

GENUS XLIII. PHALAROPE.

CXCIII. RED PHALAROPE.

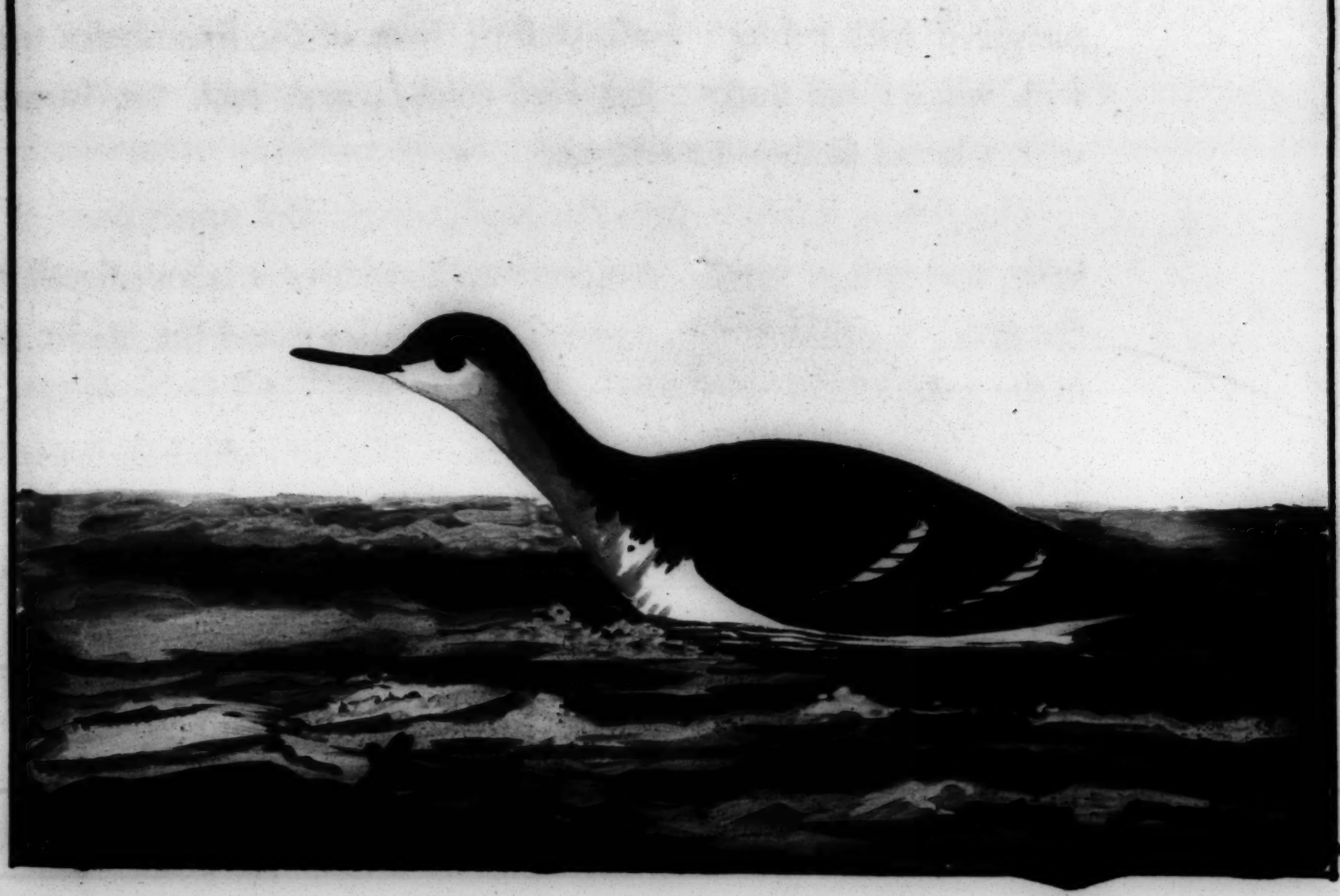
Phalaropus hyperboreus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 775.
Tringa hyperborea, & fulicaria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 249. N° 9, 10.
Phalarope cendré, & rouſſatre, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 15. N° 2. & 20. N° 4.
Red Phalarope, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 219. *pl.* 76.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 270. N° 1.

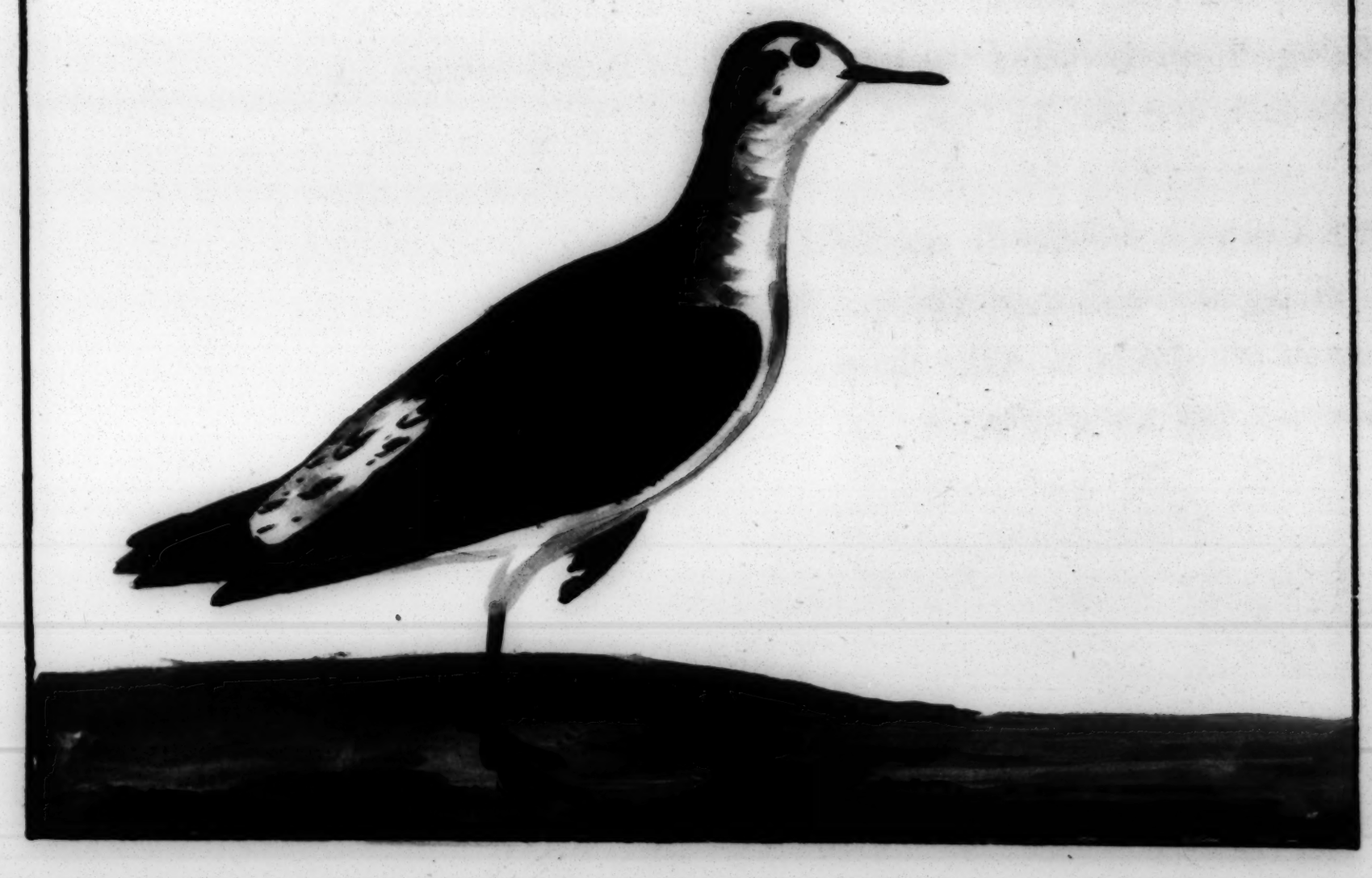
THE length of this bird is eight inches. The bill ſlender and black: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are aſh-colour; and the neck is ſurrounded with the ſame at the lower part: through the eyes is a duſky ſtripe: on the ſide of the neck, beginning under the eye, a rufous patch: the chin and under parts are white, but the fore part of the neck is mottled with duſky: the wings are aſh-colour, croſſed with a band of white: ſcapulars margined with rufous: quills duſky; ſome of the ſecondaries tipped with white: tail duſky: legs lead-colour; and each toe furniſhed with a broad ſcalloped membrane.

The *female* is ſaid to have the head, throat, and upper parts of the body and wings, black, margined with rufous: a rufous ſtreak over the eyes: a white rump, ſpotted with duſky: and the under parts duſky red.

This is very rarely found in *England*; but, like the laſt, is not unfrequent in *North America*, appearing about *Hudſon's Bay* in *June*. They are ſaid to lay four eggs, on ſome dry ſpot. The young fly in *Auguſt*, and the parents depart in *September*.

CXCIV. GREY





CXCIV. GREY PHALAROPE.

Phalaropus lobatus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 776. N° 2.
Tringa lobata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 249. N° 8.
Le Phalarope, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 12. N° 1.
Grey Phalarope, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 218. *pl.* 76.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 272.

THIS is a trifle bigger than the laſt, but of nearly the ſame length. The bill is larger, black, a little flatted at the tip: the hind part of the neck is pale grey: back, rump, and ſcapulars, deep dove-colour, ſpotted with duſky; the ſcapulars edged with yellow: wing coverts duſky, edged with white; quills plain duſky: breaſt and belly white: tail duſky, edged with aſh-colour: legs black: ſides of the toes ſcalloped, as in the laſt. Individuals differ: one in the collection of Mr. *Latham* has the whole top of the head, the ſides, and chin, white: hind part of the head and neck duſky: the ſcalloped membranes of the toes yellowiſh: in other things much like the firſt, and may be ſuppoſed to differ only in age or ſex.

This ſpecies is ſufficiently rare in this kingdom, but we may ſuppoſe oftener met with than the Red ſpecies, as we have ſeen ſeveral ſpecimens in collections. Like the red, it is ſaid to be more common in *America*, but the manners are not mentioned.

GENUS

GENUS XLIV. COOT.

CXCV. COMMON COOT.

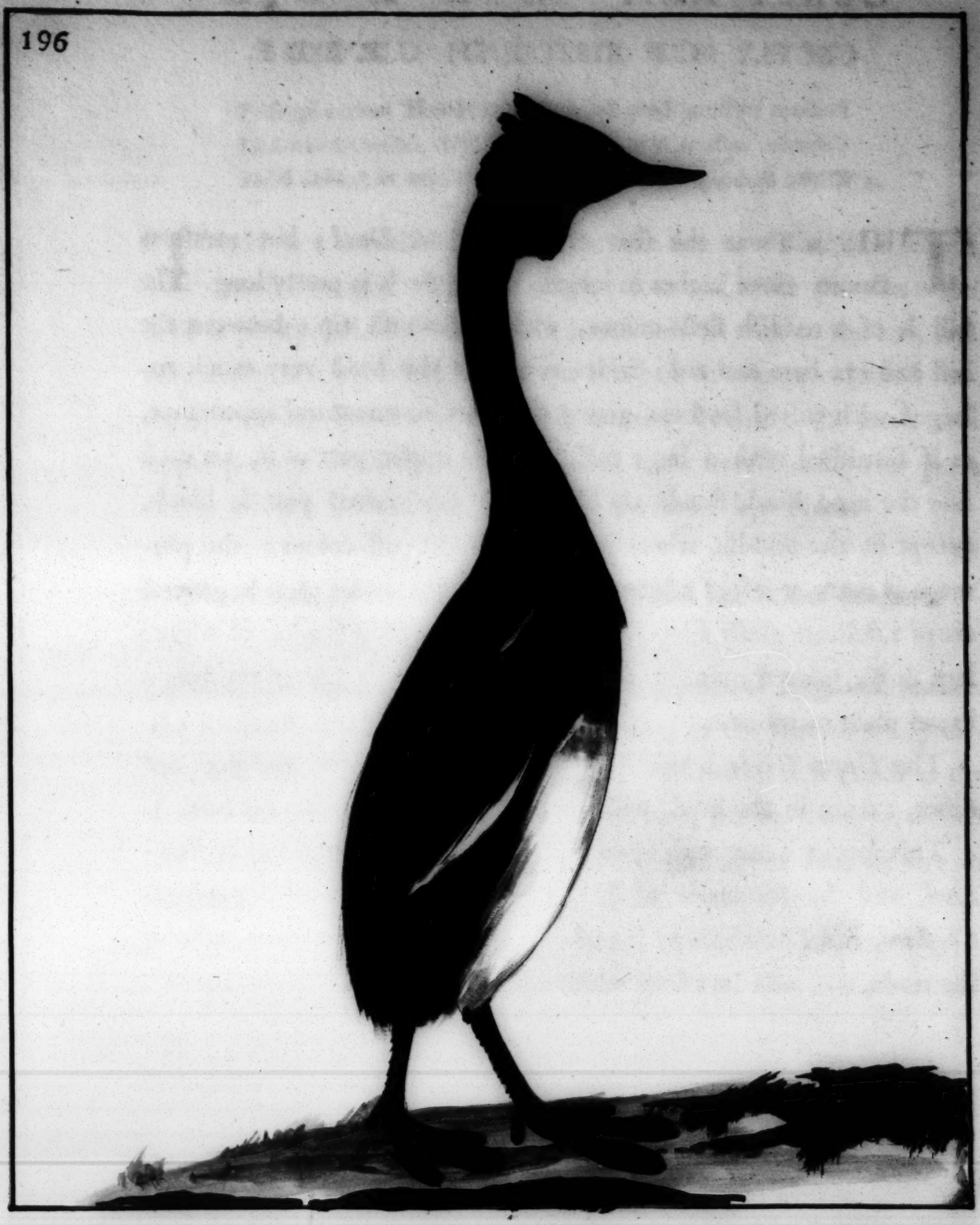
Fulica atra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 257. N° 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 777.
La Foulque, ou Morelle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 23. N° 1. *pl.* 2. *f.* 2.
Common Coot, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 220. *pl.* 77.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 275.

THIS is as large as a ſmall *Fowl*, is fifteen inches in length, and weighs ſometimes as much as one pound and three quarters. The bill is greeniſh white; and the forehead bare and white: the colour of the plumage is black, inclining to aſh-colour on the back; the under parts aſh-colour: outer edge of the wing white: legs yellowiſh green: toes furniſhed on each ſide with a ſcalloped broad membrane, but not indented on the edges, as in the *Phalarope:* above the knee a circle of yellow.

We do not learn that the ſexes externally differ.

We have ſcarcely a bird more generally found about watery places than this, and in none more numerous than in the *Iſle* of *Shipway*, where the inhabitants think them good food, and will not ſuffer their eggs to be taken. They make a very large neſt, of weeds well matted together, lined with graſs, and lay often fourteen *eggs*; ſee Plate XXXVII. N° 1. for the figure.





GENUS XLV. GREBE.

CXCVI. CRESTED GREBE.

Podiceps criſtatus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 780. N° 1.
Colymbus criſtatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 222. N° 7.
Creſted Grebe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 223.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 281. N° 1.

THIS is about the ſize of a moderate *Duck*; but meaſures twenty-three inches in length, as the neck is pretty long. The bill is of a reddiſh fleſh-colour, with a browniſh tip: between the bill and eye bare and red: irides crimſon: the head very much enlarged with tufted feathers, giving that part an unnatural appearance, as if furniſhed with a large ruff, and the upper part of it, on each ſide the hind head, ſtands up like ears; this tufted part is black, except in the middle, where it is of a bright ruſt-colour: the plumage is more or leſs of a brown colour, but the under parts in general are of a delicate gloſſy ſilvery white, and on the wing is a bar of white: legs duſky, placed quite in the vent; and on each ſide of the toes a broad plain membrane.

The *Tippet Grebe* is this ſpecies in its firſt feathers, and does not differ, except in the head, which, till the adult ſtate, has no tuft.

This ſpecies is met with in various parts of the fenny places in *England*, and the ſea-coaſts of *Kent*; it breeds in thoſe of *Shropſhire*, *Cheſhire*, and *Lincolnſhire*: it makes a large neſt in the water, among the reeds, &c. and lays four white eggs.

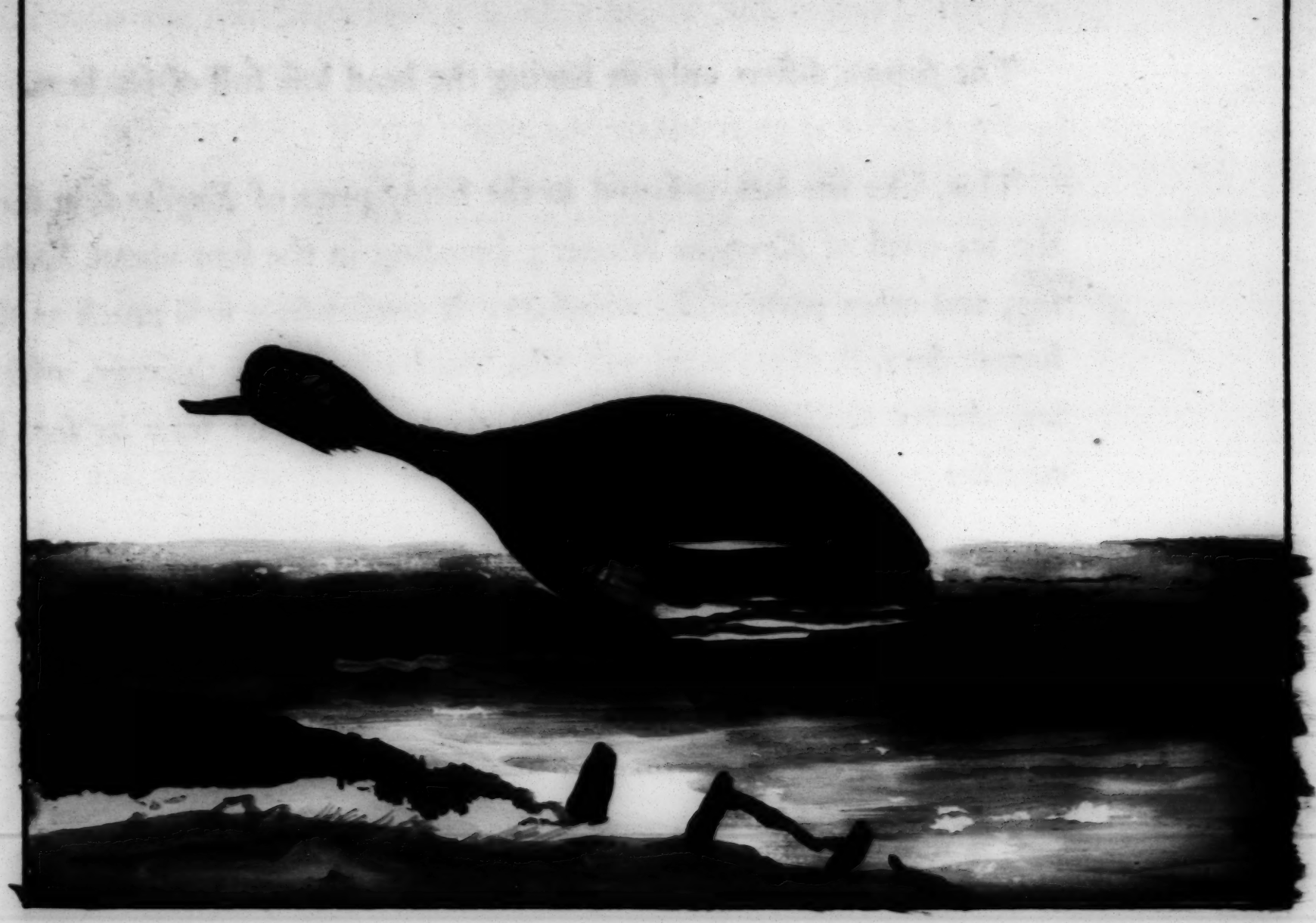
CXCVII. EARED GREBE.

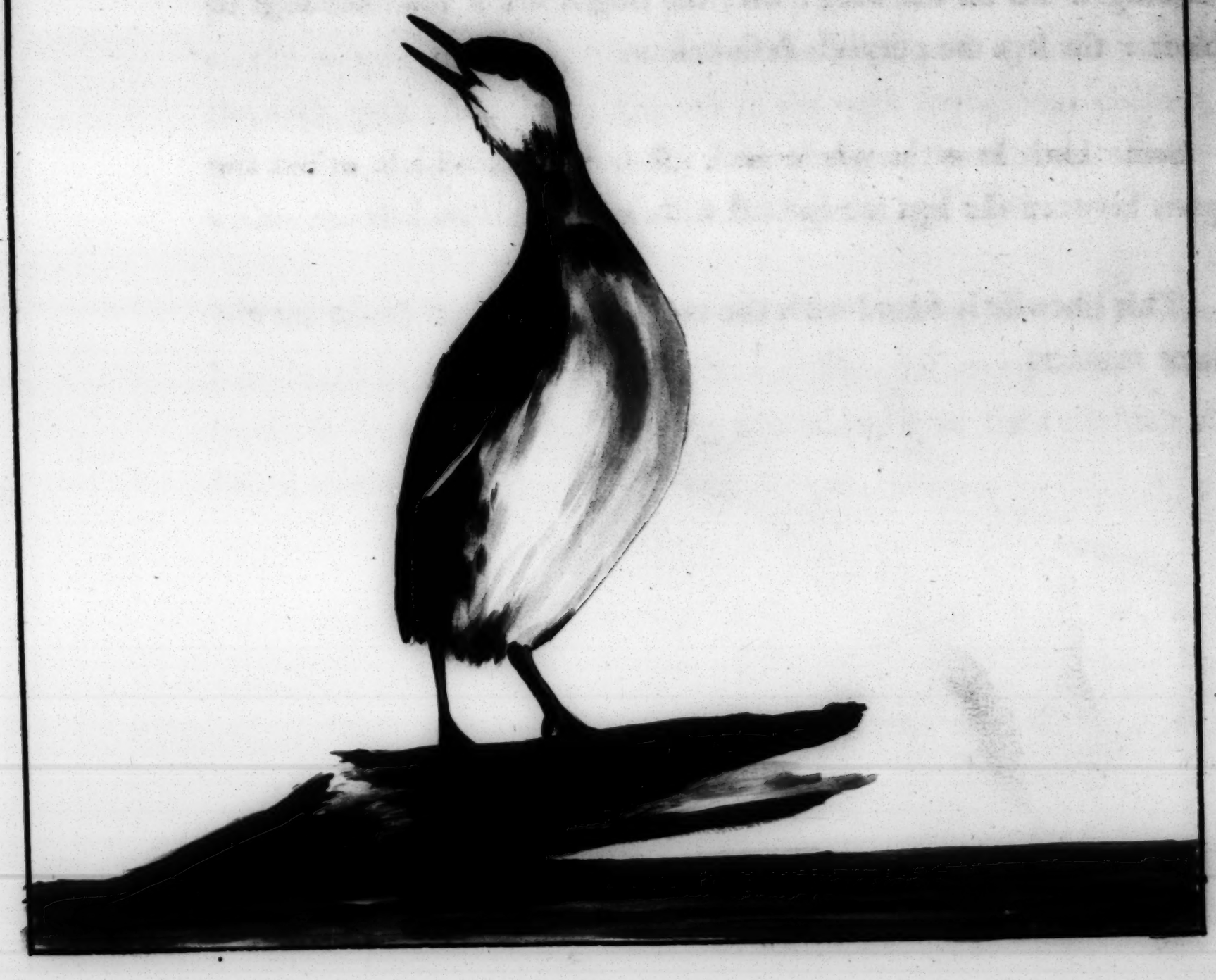
Podiceps auritus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 781. N° 3.
La Grebe à Oreilles, *Brif. Orn.* vi. *p.* 54. N° 6.
Eared Grebe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 224. *pl.* 79.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 285. N° 4.

THIS is a beautiful ſpecies, about the ſize of a *Teal*; the length twelve inches. The bill black: lore and irides crimſon: the head is pretty full of feathers, but much leſs ſo than in the laſt, and of a duſky black: behind each eye is a tuft of orange-coloured feathers, growing broader and almoſt meeting behind: the neck and upper parts of the body are duſky black: the breaſt and under parts ſilvery white: ſides of the body ruſty cheſnut: legs black.

The *female* differs only in having the head leſs full of feathers.

This, like the laſt, is found in the fenny parts of *England*, and on the ſea-coaſt of *Kent*, in Winter; breeding in the fens about *Spalding*, and other parts of *Lincolnſhire*: it conſtructs a neſt much as the former does, in the water; and, like that bird, ſits on the eggs, which are always moiſt.—The *eggs* are white, and about four or five in number.





CXCVIII. DUSKY GREBE.

Podiceps obſcurus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 782. N° 4.
La Petite Grebe, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 56. N° 7.
Duſky Grebe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 225.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 286. N° 5.

THIS is a trifle leſs than the laſt, and is eleven inches long. Bill black, edged on the ſides with red: lore and irides red: the upper parts in general are duſky brown, but the forehead, and all the under parts, white; the breaſt is particularly gloſſy: the ridge of the wing is white, and the ſecondaries are tipped with the ſame, forming a bar on the wing: over the thighs are a few markings of black: the legs are purpliſh fleſh-colour.

Some birds have the whole neck aſh-coloured; and in others the parts between the legs are ſpotted with black.

This likewiſe is found with the two former, and no doubt has the ſame manners.

CXCIX. RED-NECKED GREBE.

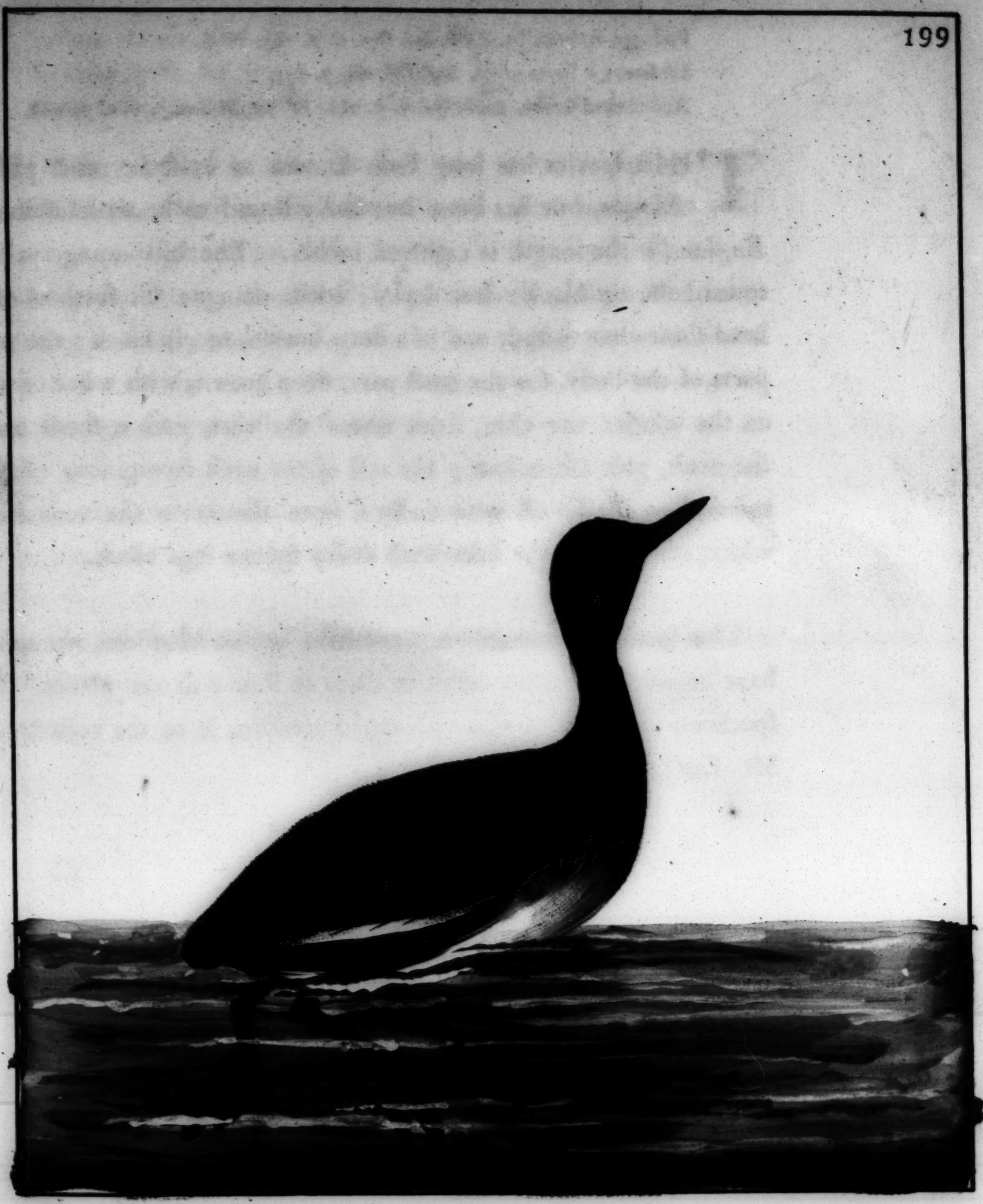
Podiceps Rubricollis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 783. N° 6.

Le Grebe à Joues griſes, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. *p.* 241.

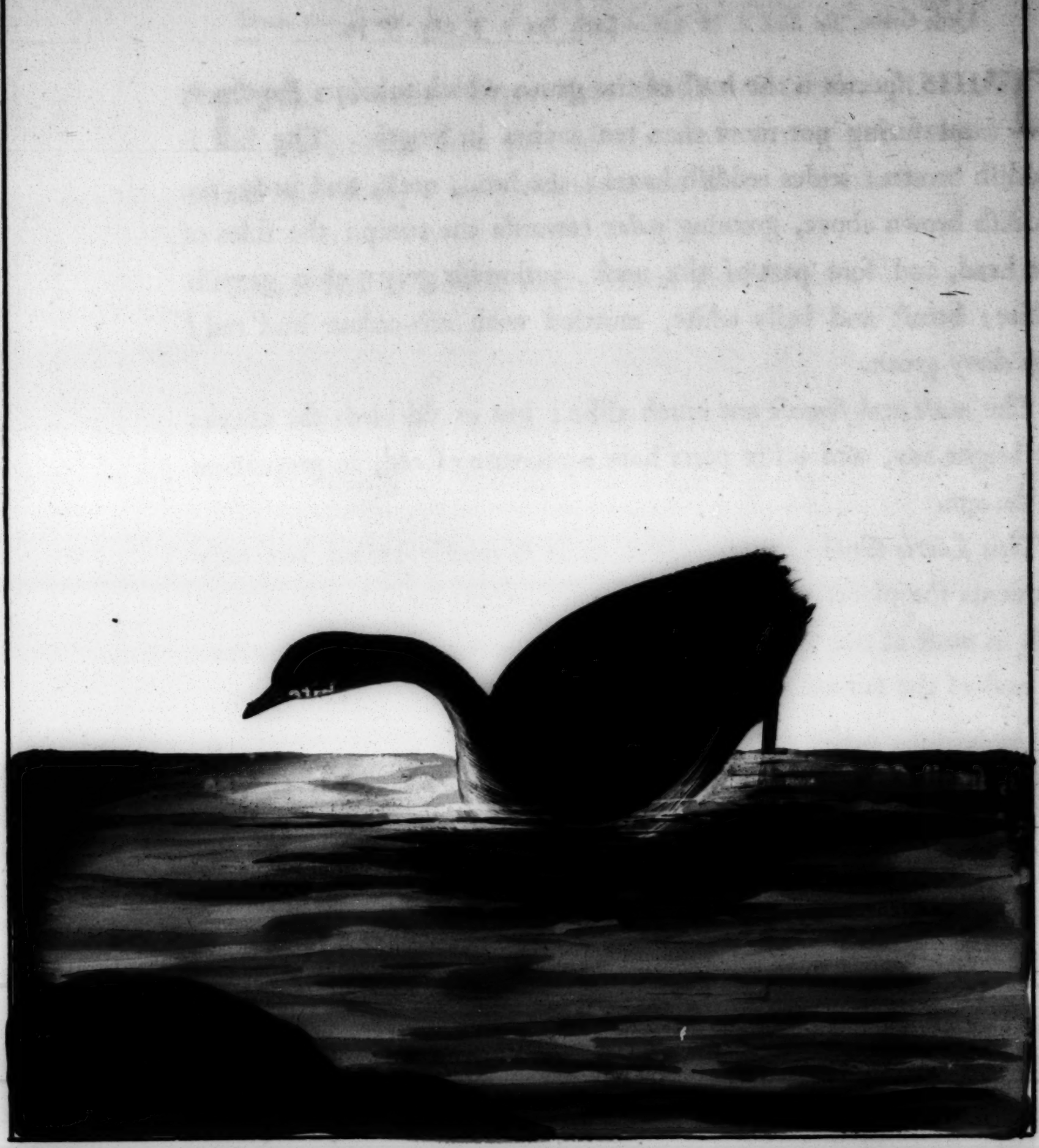
Red-necked Grebe, *Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 288. N° 7.—*Id. Sup. p.* 260. *pl.* 118.

THIS ſpecies has long been known to exiſt in other parts of *Europe*, but has been but lately found to be an inhabitant of *England*: the length is eighteen inches. The bill orange yellow; toward the tip black: lore duſky: irides orange: the feathers of the head ſomewhat tufted, and of a deep brown, nearly black: the upper parts of the body, for the moſt part, deep brown, with a bar of white on the wings: the chin, ſides under the eyes, and a ſmall part of the neck, pale aſh-colour; the reſt of the neck ferruginous cheſnut, mottled on the breaſt with duſky: from thence to the vent ſilvery white, mottled on the ſides with duſky ſpots: legs black.

This ſpecies is certainly not common in this kingdom, though we have heard of its being taken in three or four different places. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken, is in the collection of Mr. *Latham*.



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CC. LITTLE GREBE.

Podiceps Minor, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 784. N° 9.
Colymbus criſtatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 223. *γ.*
Little Grebe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 226.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 289. N° 10.

THIS ſpecies is the leaſt of the genus which inhabits *England*; meaſuring not more than ten inches in length. The bill is reddiſh brown: irides reddiſh hazel: the head, neck, and body, are reddiſh brown above, growing paler towards the rump: the ſides of the head, and fore part of the neck, yellowiſh grey: chin greyiſh white: breaſt and belly white, mottled with aſh-colour and red: legs dirty green.

The *male* and *female* are much alike; but in old birds the cheeks are bright bay, and other parts have a mixture of red, in proportion to the age.

This *Little Grebe*, or *Dobchick*, as it is moſtly called, not only frequents the places where the former are found, but likewiſe is met with in moſt of our freſh waters, in which weeds abound: it makes the neſt of the ſame materials as the others, and lays two white eggs.

The whole of this genus feed under the ſurface of the water, on *inſects*, ſmall *fiſh*, &c. The young go with, and are fed by the parent for at leaſt three months before they are taught to provide for themſelves.—See Plate XXXVII. N° 2. for the *egg*.

CCI. BLACK-

CCI. BLACK-CHIN GREBE.

Podiceps Hebridicus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. *p.* 785. N° 11.
Black-chin Grebe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 227. *pl.* 79.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 292. N° 12.

THIS is rather larger than the *Little Grebe*. The chin is black: the fore part of the neck ferruginous; hind part mixed with dusky: belly cinereous and silver intermixed.

This is said to inhabit *Tiree*, one of the *Hebrides*.

B L



B L

THE

BIRDS

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN,

WITH

THEIR EGGS,

ACCURATELY FIGURED.

BY

WILLIAM LEWIN.

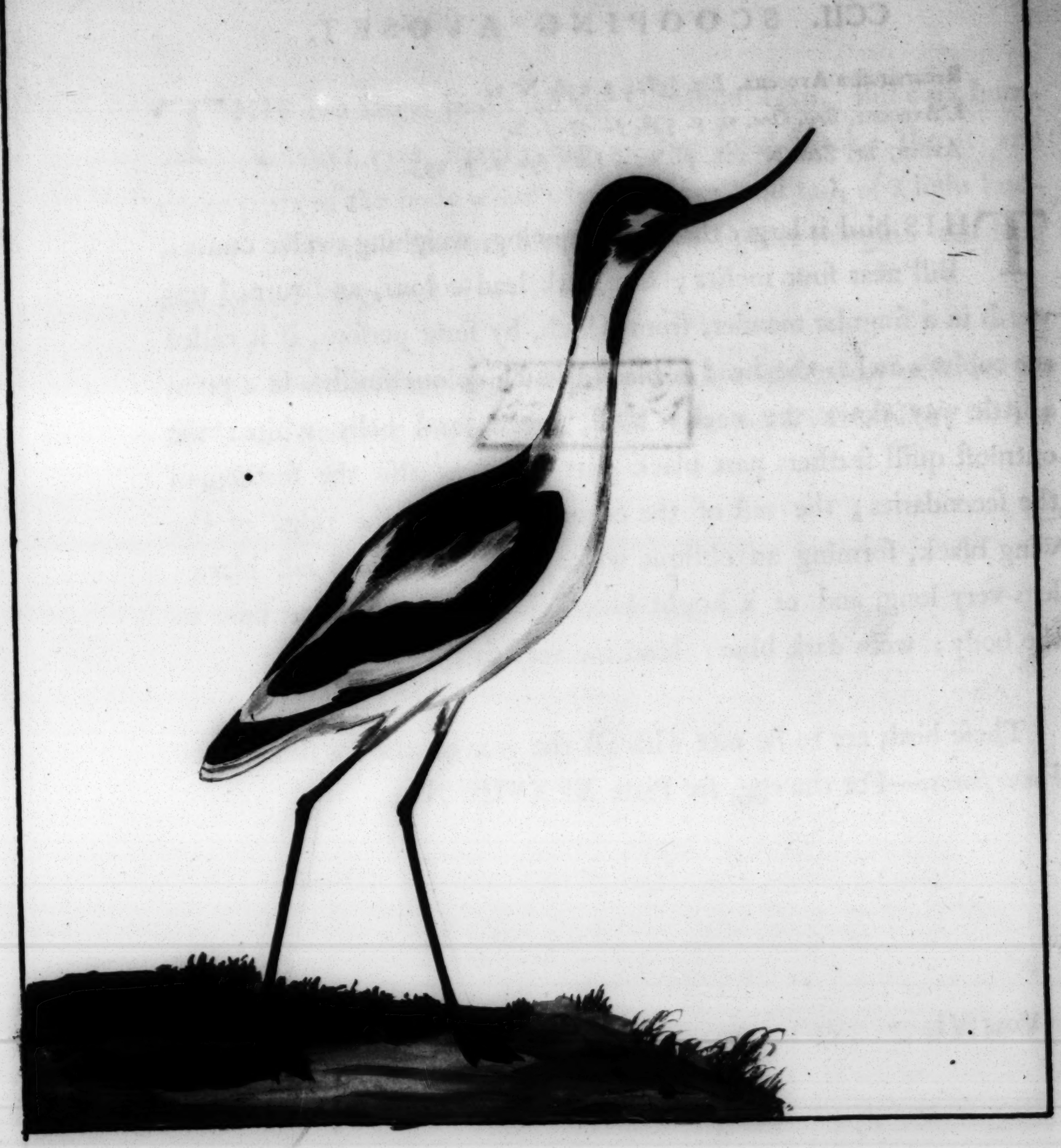
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M.DCC.XCIII.



Jos. Banks

ORDER VII. WEB-FOOTED.

GENUS XLVI. AVOSET.

CCII. SCOOPING AVOSET.

Recurviroſtra Avocetta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 256. N° 1.
L'Avocette, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 538. *pl.* 47. *f.* 2.
Avoſet, *Br. Zool.* N° 228. *pl.* 80.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 293.

THIS bird is larger than the Lapwing, weighing twelve ounces. Bill near four inches; of a dark lead-colour, and turned upwards in a ſingular manner, from which, by ſome perſons, it is called the cobler's awl: the head is black, which colour finiſhes in a point a little way down the neck: neck, breaſt, and belly white: the outmoſt quill feathers part black part white, as alſo the feathers of the ſecondaries; the reſt of the covert feathers to the ridge of the wing black, forming an oblique white band: back and tail black: legs very long, and of a bright blue colour: thighs almoſt bare to the body: webs dark blue: hind toe very ſmall.

Theſe birds are to be met with all the year on the ſea ſhore, near *Faverſham*.—For the egg, ſee Plate XXXVIII. N° 1.

GENUS XLVII. TERN.

CCIII. SANDWICH TERN.

Lath. Syn. vi. *p.* 356.—*Sup.* 266.

THIS is a larger bird than the Common Tern. Bill dark horn-colour: eyes hazel: top of the head black: throat and under parts of the body white: back, wings, and tail, of a light lead-colour: firſt quill feathers black, with a lighter margin: tail long and forked: legs and claws black.

This bird lays four eggs on the ground, without any neſt, on the flat lands, near the ſea, in *June*. See Plate XXXVIII. N° 2, for the figure.

CCIV. COMMON



GENUS XLVII. TERN.

CCIII. SANDWICH TERN.

Lath. Syn. vi. *p.* 356.—*Sup.* 266.

THIS is a larger bird than the Common Tern. Bill dark horn-colour: eyes hazel: top of the head black: throat and under parts of the body white: back, wings, and tail, of a light lead-colour: firſt quill feathers black, with a lighter margin: tail long and forked: legs and claws black.

This bird lays four eggs on the ground, without any neſt, on the flat lands, near the ſea, in *June*. See Plate XXXVIII. N° 2, for the figure.

CCIV. COMMON



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CCIV. COMMON TERN.

Sterna Hirundo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 227. 2.
La Grande Hirondella de Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* iv. *p.* 203. 1. *pl.* 19. *fig.* 1.
Common Tern, *Br. Zool.* N° 254. *pl.* 90.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 361.

THIS bird weighs about four ounces: length fourteen inches: breadth thirty. Bill long and pointed, of a bright orange-colour, tip black: irides dark orange: crown and hind part of the head black: throat and the whole under parts white: back and wings of a light grey colour; quills darker: tail very forked, and the feathers are white, all but the exterior ones, which are black: legs red orange: claws black.

Theſe birds are commonly called Sea Swallows, from the reſemblance in the tail. They breed in great numbers on the flat ſhore of the ſea, together with the *Sandwich* Tern, in a kind of ſociety, as in a ſmall ſpot of ground, I have taken upwards of an hundred eggs at one time, and not a neſt to be found elſewhere on the ſame level for miles. They every breeding ſeaſon uſe the ſame ſpot, not unlike the Rooks to the rookery.—For the figure of the egg, ſee Plate XXXIX. N° 1.

CCV. LESSER TERN.

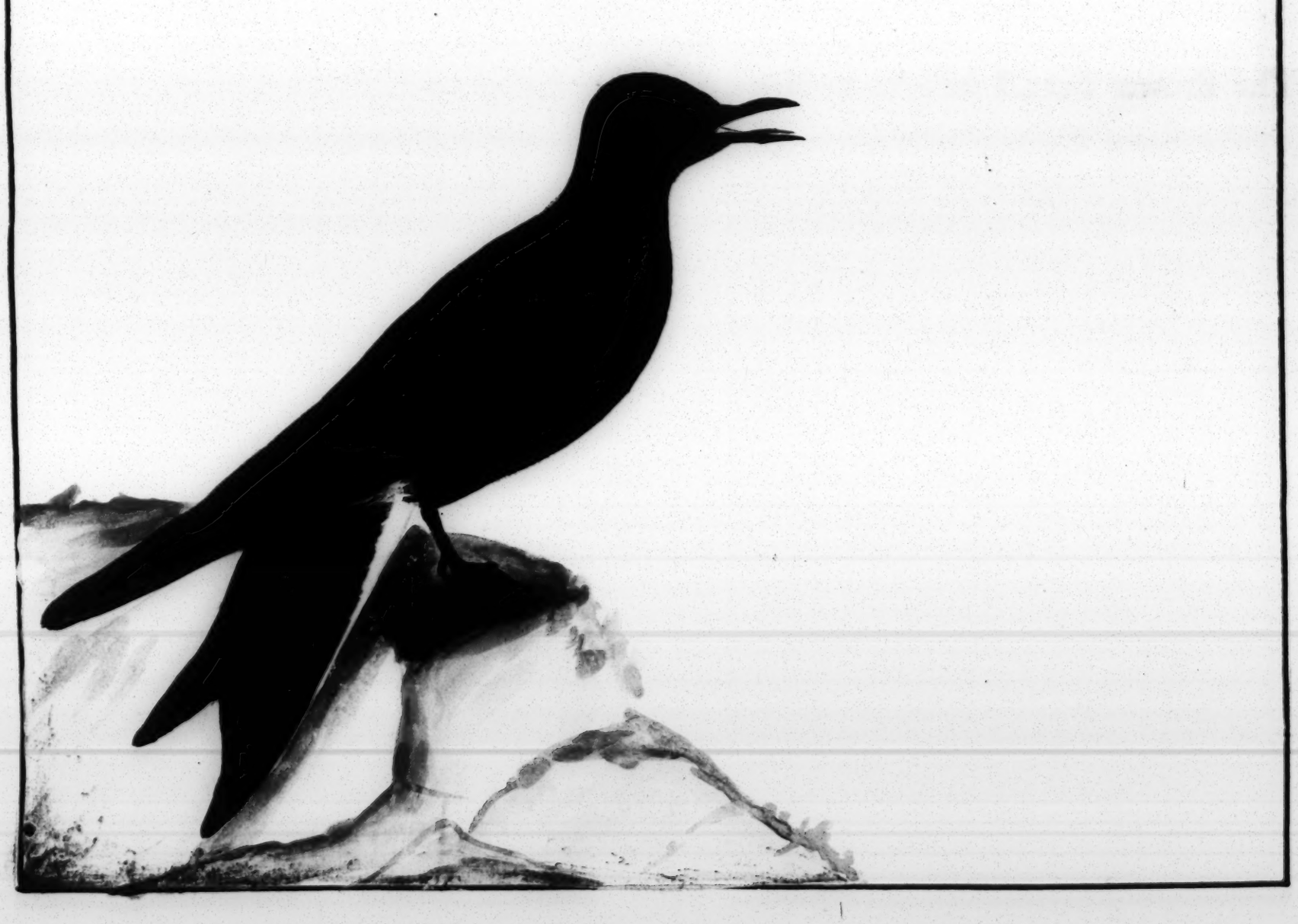
Sterna minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 228. 4.
Le Petite Hirondelle de Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 206. 2. *pl.* 19. *fig.* 2.
Leſſer Tern, *Br. Zool.* N° 255. *pl.* 90.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 364.

THE weight is about two ounces. Bill orange: irides dark brown: forehead, throat, and under part white: back of the head black, with a black line from the bill to the eye: back and wings of a pale grey: tail white, ſhorter, and leſs forked than the foregoing.

Theſe keep a ſeparate community from the other Terns, as I have obſerved a few pair to breed annually on the high ground at *Shellneſs*, *Iſle of Shipway*, nearly oppoſite the flat land uſed by the Common Tern; and they do not mix company. Theſe three ſpecies quit their ſummer reſidences in *Auguſt*, not returning until *April*.—For the egg, ſee Plate XXXIX. N° 2.



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CCVI. BLACK TERN.

Sterna fiſſipes, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 228. 7.

L'Hirondelle de Mer noire au l'Epouvantail, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 211. 4.

Black Tern, *Br. Zool.* N° 256.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 366.

THIS ſpecies weighs near three ounces. Bill, head, neck, and body black: wings and tail dark aſh-colour: vent and rump white: tail not ſo forked as in the others of this genus: legs and feet duſky orange: webs black.

Theſe birds frequent the creeks near the ſea, as well as freſh water ſtreams; remaining with us all the year.—For the egg, ſee Plate XL. N° 1.

The Brown Tern I believe to be only the young of this.

GENUS

GENUS XLVIII. GULL.

CCVII. ARCTIC GULL.

Larus parafiticus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 226. 10.
Le Stercoraire, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. 150. 1. female.
- - - - - a longue queue, *Id. p.* 155. 3. male.
Arctic Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 245. *pl.* 87.—*Lath. Syn.* 389.

I Cannot conceive this bird to be in the leaſt related to the Gulls; however, as authors have placed it with them, I have not ventured to make it a diſtinct genus, but have placed it firſt, as the link between the Terns and Gulls. It is rather larger than the *Sandwich* Tern; weighing about eight or nine ounces. The bill is ſhort, thick, and hooked, of a lead-colour; tip black; from the baſe it is covered with a kind of cere: noſtrils narrow, and placed near the end of the cere: crown of the head black: back and tail dark lead-colour: lower part of the inner webs of the quill feathers white, as are the neck and breaſt: the two middle tail feathers are four inches longer than the reſt: legs black and ſmall, as in the Tern.

The female is brown, but paler below than on the upper parts; and the two middle tail feathers are not near ſo long as in the male. Theſe birds are plentiful in the northern parts of *England* and *Scotland*. They lay two or three eggs, on the ground, near the ſea.

For the figure of the egg, ſee Plate XL. N° 2.

CCVIII. BLACK-



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CCVIII. BLACK-BACKED GULL.

Larus Marinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 225. 6.
Le Golland noir, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 158.
Black-backed Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 242.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. 371.

THIS bird weighs near five pounds. Bill very ſtout, curved at the end, and almoſt four inches long; colour pale yellow on the lower mandible; near the end is a rich orange ſpot: irides yellow: eye-lids bright orange: head, neck, whole under-ſide, tail, and lower part of the back are white; upper part of the back, and the wings, dark lead-colour: the firſt quill feathers black, with broad white tips: legs yellow: webs large and darker. Theſe birds inhabit every part of our ſea-coaſt, and breed in rocks and cliffs, laying two or three eggs. See Plate XLI.

The Herring Gull we believe to be the young of this, and the Wagel the female. I am ſatisfied that the diſtinguiſhing characters between the male and female birds of this *genus* is, the males have all white tails, the females black tips to their tails; a row of dark-coloured feathers on the wing-coverts; and are ſometimes ſpotted or mottled. This duly conſidered, will reduce the number of ſpecies of this genus; and we ſhall be able to find a female for each bird. For as they are before deſcribed, there is no female to the Black-backed and Kittiwake Gulls; nor are there males to the Wagel or Tarrock known, although thoſe birds breed in, and are common to every part of *Great Britain*.

I have given the figure of two eggs (ſee Plates XLI and XLII) from the late Dutcheſs Dowager of *Portland*'s collection, for the Black-backed and Wagel Gulls; but there is not difference ſufficient in them to conſtitute diſtinct ſpecies.

CCIX. WAGEL

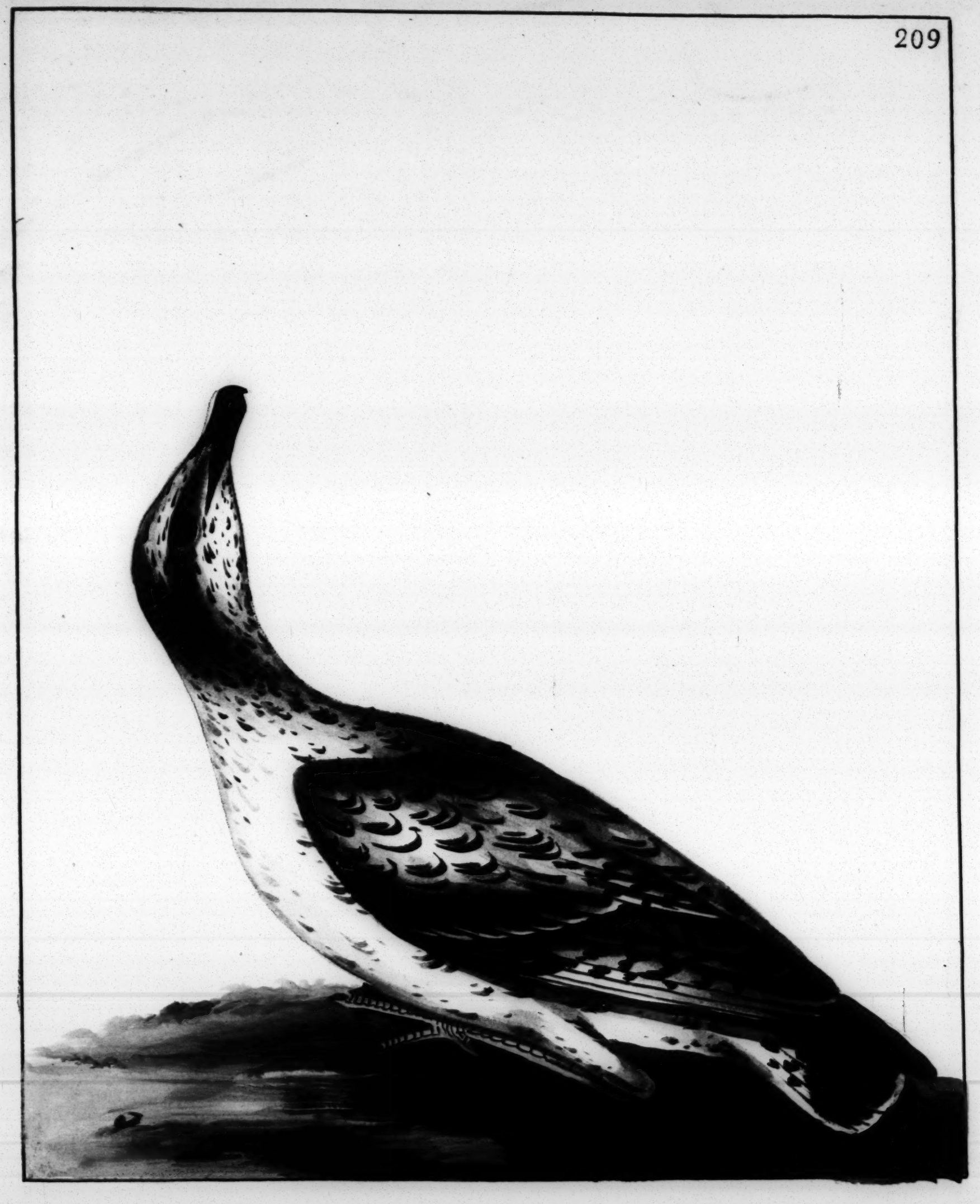
CCIX. WAGEL.

Larus Nævius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 225.
Le Goiland varie au le griſard, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 167. 5. *pl.* 15.
Wagel, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 247. *pl.* 88.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 375.

THIS bird weighs between three and four pounds: in length is two feet; breadth five. Bill dark horn-colour; near three inches long, ſtout, and curved at the end: the throat is white, with ſmall pale ſpecks, increaſing in ſize towards the breaſt and under parts: top of the head, back, and wings, is a mixture of white and pale grey, with brown markings: quill feathers black; tail black with white tips: legs pale fleſh-colour. This bird, as well as other Gulls, are ſtigmatized with the name of dung-hunters by ſuperficial obſervers: the fact is, in the breeding ſeaſon, we have obſerved the Terns and Black-cap Gulls to be purſued by theſe and other large birds of this genus, for the ſmall fiſh they are carrying in their beak to feed the young with, which, as they drop through fear, the larger bird dexterouſly catches before it reaches the water.

See Plate XLII. for the figure of the egg of this bird.

CCX. WINTER





CCX. WINTER GULL.

La Mouette d'Hyvers, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 189. 12.

Winter Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 248. *pl.* 86.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 384.

THIS generally weighs one pound: breadth near four feet; and length eighteen inches. Irides hazel, with yellow eyelids: bill pale yellow; tip darkiſh; two inches long, and ſlender: crown of the head, hind part and ſides of the neck white, marked with oblong ſpots: forehead, throat, belly, and rump, white: back and ſcapulars pale grey, the laſt ſpotted with brown: wing coverts edged with white: quill feathers black: tail white with a black bar: legs pale yellow.

The female of this Gull weighs about twelve ounces. Beak yellow: top of the head and throat pale brown, ſpotted with darker: back darker grey than in the male: wing coverts and leſſer quill feathers brown, forming a broad band from the ſhoulder to the greater quill feathers, which is black: vent brown: tail black: legs pale yellow.

Theſe birds are numerous, and go miles up our freſh water rivers in hard winters: they breed in the northern parts of *Europe*.

There is a glutinous Star-fiſh, the ſize of a common plate, caſt on ſhore by the violent ſurges of the ſea, on which Gulls, Crows, &c. feed, the which a ſhallow obſerver of nature has ſuppoſed to be the remains of the undigeſted parts of worms, toads, &c. brought up by this Gull. This ridiculous tale is inſerted by two writers on this ſubject.

CCXI. SKUA GULL.

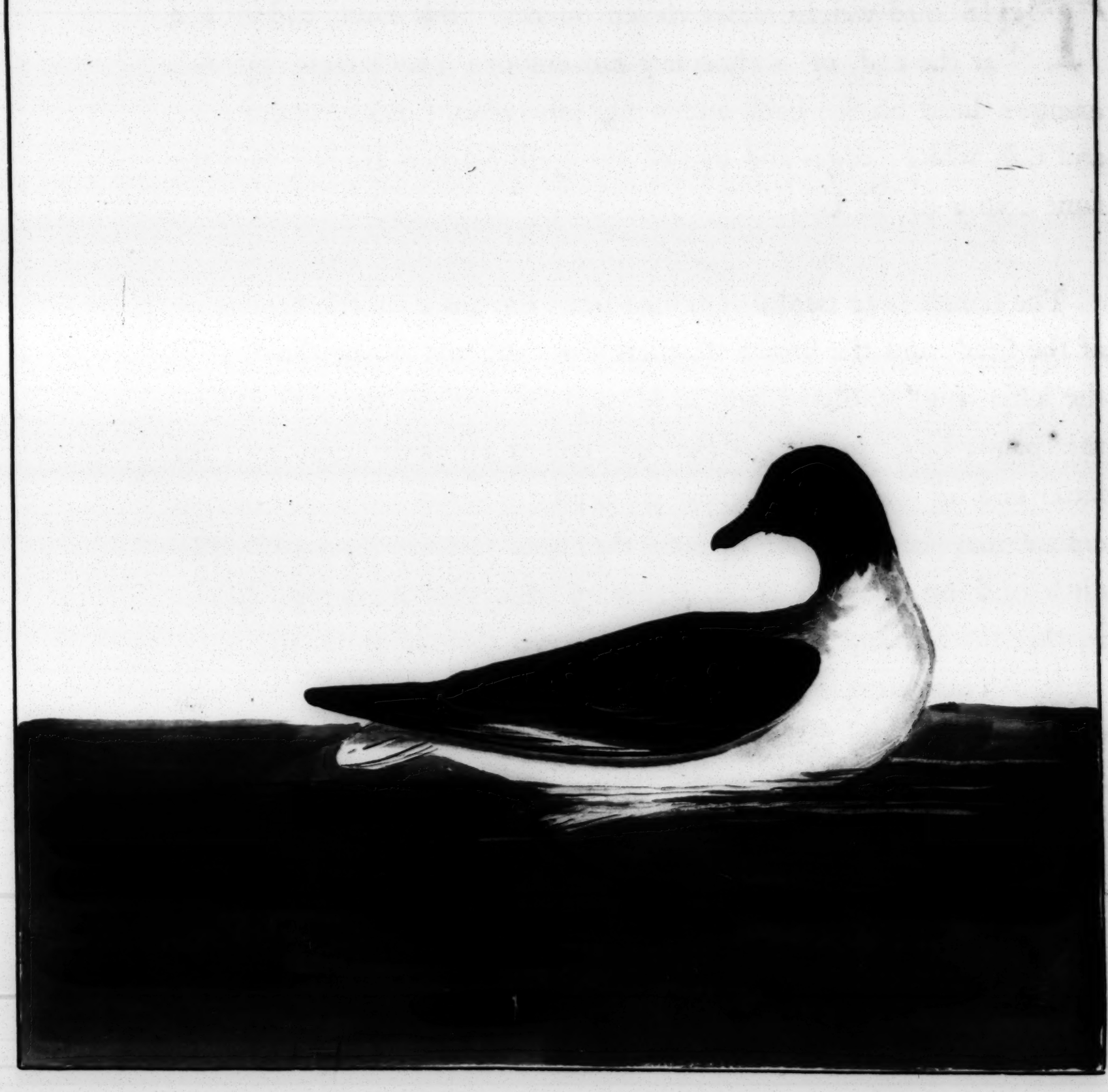
Larus cataractes, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 226. 11.
Le Goeland brun, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 165. 4.
Skua Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 243.

THIS weighs near three pounds: is in length two feet: breadth near five feet. Bill two inches long, black, and much curved at the end; the upper mandible covered more than half-way with a cere; at the end of which is the noſtrils: head, neck, wings, and back are browniſh black, with ruſt-coloured edges to the feathers; ſhafts of the primaries are white: breaſt, belly, and vent, yellow brown: legs black: talons ſtrong and crooked. It breeds in the northern parts of *England* and *Scotland*: in the latter end of the year, is ſometimes ſeen up the *Thames*, and on the ſea ſhores adjoining.—The egg is figured Plate XLII. N° 2.

The female of this bird is rather ſmaller, and of a ſooty black colour.

CCXII. BLACK-





CCXII. BLACK-HEADED GULL.

Larus ridibundus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 225. 9.
La Mouette rieuſe a pattes rouges, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 196.
Black-headed Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 252.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 380.

THIS bird weighs about eleven ounces. Bill ſtout, and curved at the end, of a chocolate red-colour: eyes hazel; eye-lids orange: head black: back and wings aſh-colour: neck, under part, and tail, white: edges and tips of the quill feathers black: legs the ſame colour as the bill.

The female is to be diſtinguiſhed from the male by the brownneſs of the head, and the brown feathers from the top of the ſhoulder to the leſſer quill feathers; and in having the end of the tail black: the young birds do not get the dark colour on their heads until the latter end of the ſummer they are bred; but the rudiments of that colour may be ſeen on turning the head-feathers upward. The diſtinguiſhing character of the young of this very numerous ſpecies is, that the bill and legs are nearly the ſame colour as in the adult birds. They breed on the low-lands next the ſea, making their neſt on the ground, and ſometimes add ſea-weed, which they find drifted on ſhore. They generally lay three eggs.—For the figure, ſee Plate XLIII. N° 1.

CCXIII. TARROCK.

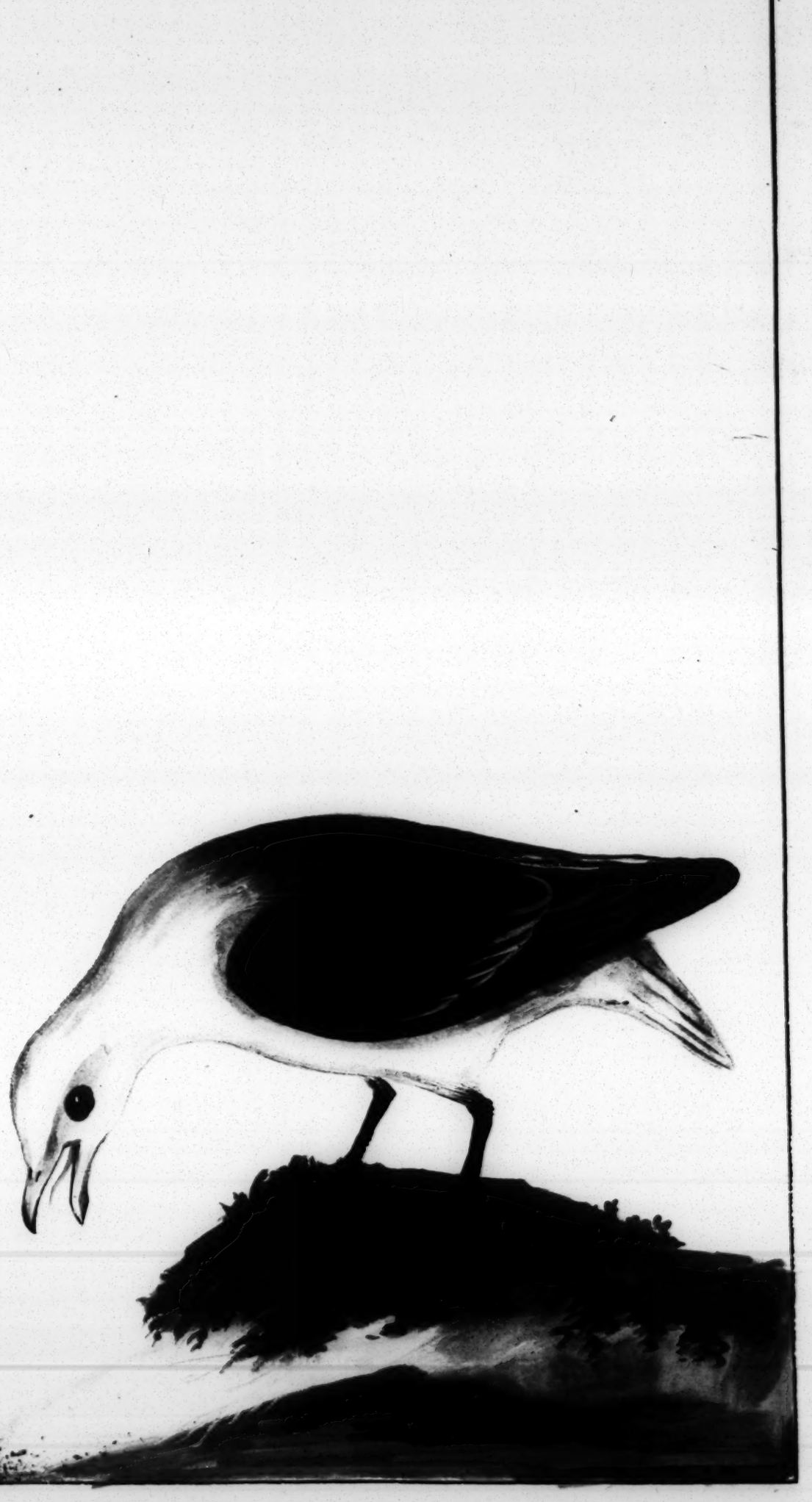
CCXIII. TARROCK.

Larus tridactylus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 224. 2.
Le Mouette cendree tachetée, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 185. *pl.* 17. *fig.* 2.
Tarrock Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 251.—*Latb. Syn.* vi. 392.

THIS bird weighs near ten ounces: in breadth three feet: length fourteen inches. The bill is ſtrong, and of a dark horn-colour: irides dark brown: head, throat, neck, and under parts white; near each ear, and under the throat, is a black ſpot: on the hind part of the neck is a black creſcent-like marking: back bluiſh grey: leſſer coverts of the wings nearly black, edged with grey, making a ſtrong dark band from the top of the ſhoulder to the leſſer quill feathers; greater quill feathers black: ten middle tail feathers are white, with a broad black tip; the two outermoſt wholly white: legs dark aſh-colour: webs black. It is to be diſtinguiſhed from the others of this genus, *except the Kittiwake, the which, I doubt not, is the male bird*, in not having a hind toe, but a ſmall knob. They breed with the Black-headed and Kittiwake Gulls; but are not near ſo numerous as the former.

CCXIV. KITTIWAKE





CCXIV. KITTIWAKE GULL.

Larus Riſſa, *Lin. Syſt.* 224. 1.
Kittiwake Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 250. *p.* 89.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 393.

THIS is rather larger than the Tarrock. Bill yellow, with a darker tip: irides dark brown: eye-lids orange: head, neck, and under ſide, and tail, pure white: back and wings pale lead-colour; exterior edge of the firſt quill feathers, and tips of the four next, black: legs lead-colour; webs black; and only a knob in the place of a hind toe, as in the Tarrock Gull. They ſcratch a ſhallow hole, and add a few dry ſea-weeds, in which they lay two or three eggs.—For the figure, ſee Plate XLIII. N° 2.

CCXV. COMMON

CCXV. COMMON GULL.

Larus canus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 224. 3.

La Mouette cendree, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 175. 8. *pl.* 16. *fig.* 1.

Common Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 249. *pl.* 89. *fig.* 2.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 378.

THIS Gull is ſixteen inches long; and in breadth thirty-four, weighing about twelve ounces. Bill pale yellow, and very ſlender to the reſt of the birds of this genus: head, neck, tail, and under ſide, white: back and wing coverts pale grey; outer margin of the firſt quill feathers and tip black: legs pale greeniſh yellow. I cannot think this bird near ſo common as repreſented; the great flocks of Gulls on our coaſt in Winter, conſiſt moſtly of the young Black-cap Gulls. It is ſaid to breed on the ledges of rocks and cliffs.—See Plate XLIV. Fig. 1. for the egg.

CCXVI. BLACK-





CCXVI. BLACK-TOED GULL.

Le Stercoraire rayé, *Brif. Orn.* vi. *p.* 152. 2. *pl.* 13.
Black-toed Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. *p.* 244. *pl.* 86.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 387.

THIS ſpecies weighs about ten ounces; length fifteen inches; breadth thirty-eight. Bill near two inches long; upper part covered with a brown cere; the end black and crooked: eyes dark brown: head, neck, back, and wings, of a dark olive-brown, with yellowiſh white edges to the feathers: belly and vent pale yellow, croſſed with duſky lines: ſhafts and tips of the quill feathers whitiſh; exterior webs black: tail black, tipt with white: legs lead-colour; part of the webs and toes black. We once met with this rare bird in a *London* market, in the month of *November*.

GENUS XLIX. PETREL.

CCXVII. FULMER PETREL.

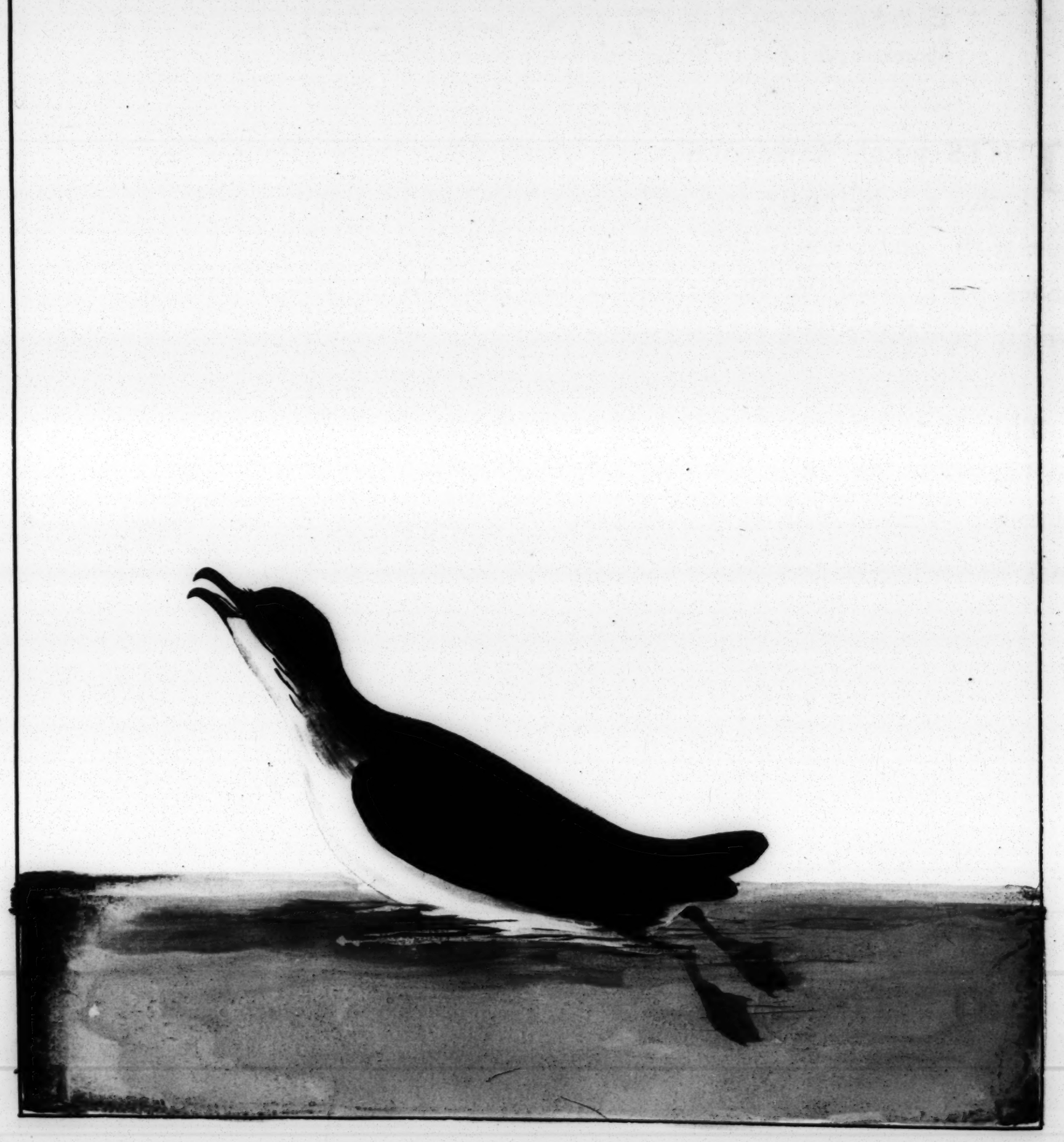
Procillaria glacialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 213. 2.
Le Petril cendre, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 143. 2. *pl.* 12. *fig.* 8.
Fulmer Petrel, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 257. *p.* 91.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 403.

THE ſize of the Winter Gull. Bill very ſtrong, much hooked at the end, and of a yellow colour: the noſtrils are compoſed of two large tubes lodged in one ſheath: head, neck, whole under parts of the body, and tail, white: back and wing coverts aſh-colour: quill feathers duſky: legs browniſh yellow: in lieu of a back toe, it has only a ſort of ſpur.

They breed in the northern parts of *Great Britain*; and lay two white eggs.—See Plate XLIV. N° 2.

CCXVIII. SHEAR-





CCXVIII. SHEARWATER PETREL.

Procellaria Puffinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 213. 6.
Le Puffin, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 131.
Shearwater, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 258.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 406.—*Sup.* 269.

THIS weighs ſeventeen ounces: length fifteen inches; breadth thirty. Bill near two inches; noſtrils tubular: head, upper ſide of the body, wings, tail, and thighs, of a ſooty black colour; under parts, from the throat to the tail, and inner coverts of the wings, are white: legs pale orange.

This bird breeds in the north of *Scotland* and *Scilly Iſles:* they lay one white egg, in a hole in the ground; ſometimes in a rabbit burrow. They quit us in Autumn, and return in *March.*—For the egg, ſee Plate XLV. N° 1.

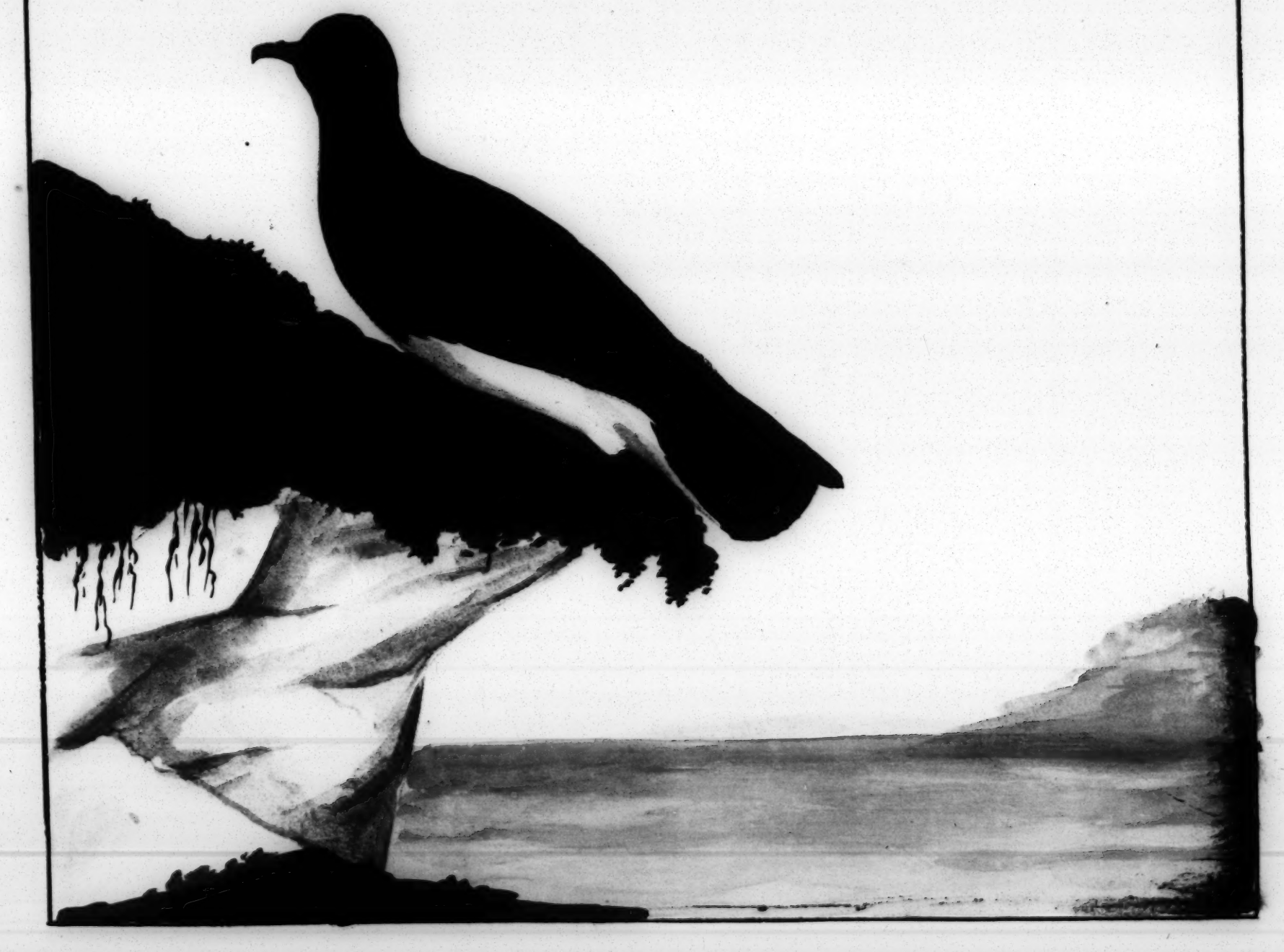
CCXIX. STORMY PETREL.

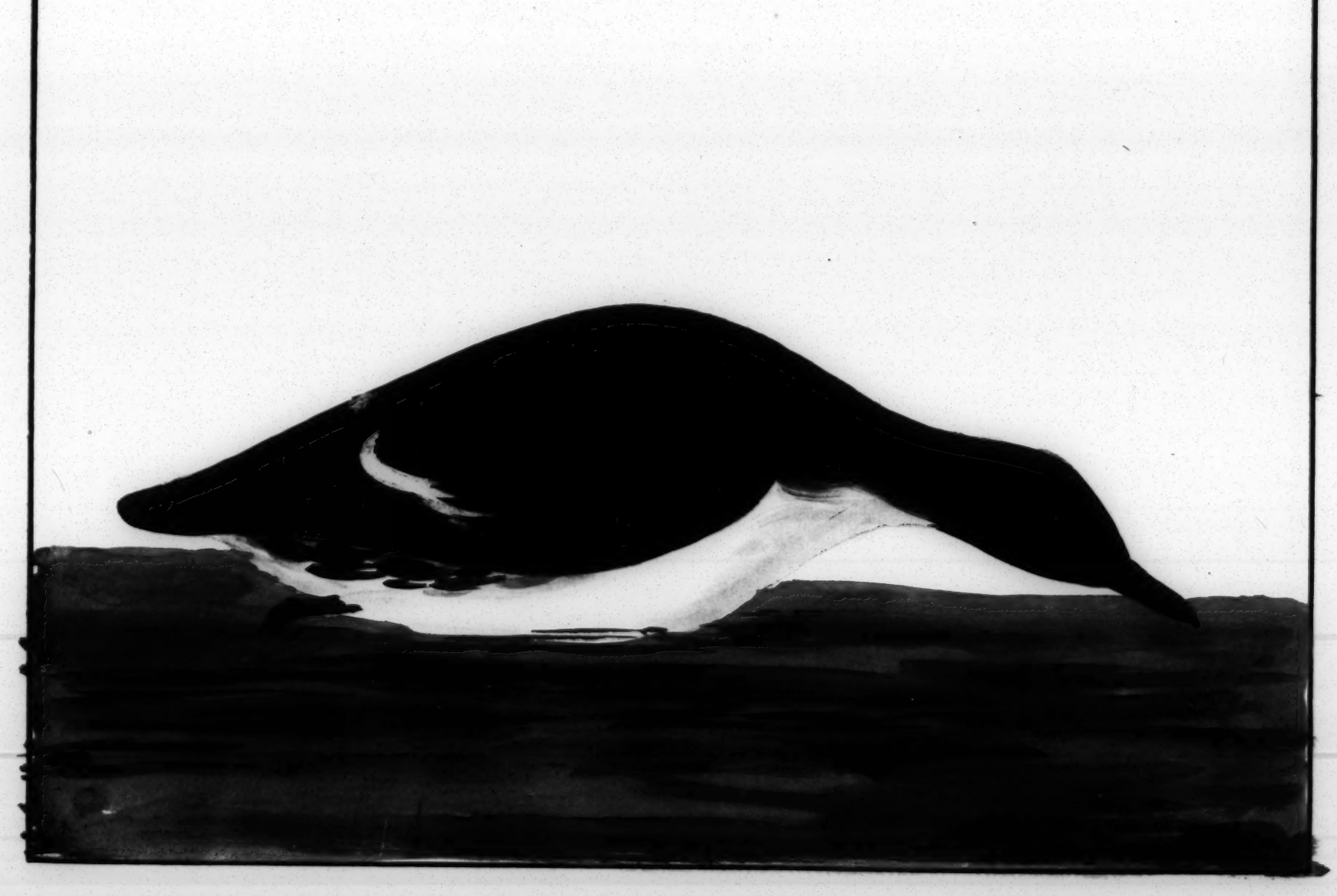
Procellaria pelagica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 212. 1.

Le Petrel, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 140. 1. *pl.* 13. *fig.* 1.

Stormy Petrel, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 259. *pl.* 91.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 411.—*Sup.* 269.

THIS bird is larger than the Swallow. Bill hooked at the end: noſtrils tubular: the whole bird is of a ruſty black, except the coverts of the tail, and vent feathers, which are white. It has the ſame faculty of ſpurting oil from its bill as the others of this genus. This ſpecies is very common, although ſeldom met with but at ſea; they breed in the northern iſles of *Scotland*.





GENUS L. GUILLEMOT.

CCXX. FOOLISH GUILLEMOT.

Colymbus Troile, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 220. 2.
Le Guillemot, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 70. *pl.* 6. *fig.* 1.
Fooliſh Guillemot, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 234.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 329.—*Sup.* 265.

THIS bird weighs near twenty-ſix ounces: is in length ſeventeen inches; breadth twenty-ſeven. Bill three inches long, black, ſtraight, and ſharp-pointed; the feathers on the upper part of the bill ſhort and ſoft, like velvet: the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, are a warm brown colour: tips of the leſſer quill feathers white: under parts of the body pure white: legs tawny. Theſe birds are very numerous on our coaſt, and are by the ſeamen called the Sea Hen, from the domeſtic artleſſneſs of their manners. They lay only one egg, which is very large.—See Plate XLV. N° 2. for the figure.

The Leſſer Guillemot, is the young of this ſpecies of the firſt year.

CCXXI. BLACK GUILLEMOT.

Colymbus Grylle, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 220. 1.
Le Petit Guillemot noir, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 76.
Black Guillemot, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 236.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 332.—*Sup.* 265.

THESE birds are fourteen inches long, and in breadth twenty-two: they weigh fourteen ounces. The bill is an inch and an half long, ſtraight, ſlender, and black: inſide of the mouth orange: the whole plumage is black, except a ſquare ſpot of white on each wing: tips of the leſſer quill feathers, and the inner coverts of the wings, are white.

This ſpecies breed in the northern parts of *Great Britain*. They make their neſts on the ground, and lay one egg.—See Plate XLVI.





GENUS LI. AUK.

CCXXII. GREAT AUK.

Alca impennis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 210. 3.
Le Grand Pingoin, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 85. 1. *pl.* 7.
Great Auk, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 229. *pl.* 81.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 311.

THIS bird is the ſize of a gooſe. Bill four inches long, and much curved at the end; part of the upper mandible is covered with ſhort black velvet-like feathers: between the bill and eye is an oval white ſpot: head, neck, back, tail, and wings, black: the whole under parts of the body white: tips of the leſſer quill feathers white: the wings of this ſpecies are very ſmall, and almoſt uſeleſs for flight: the legs are black. They appear in our northern iſles the beginning of *May*, to breed; and retire in *July*.—They are ſaid to lay only one very large egg.

CCXXIII. LITTLE

CCXXIII. LITTLE AUK.

Alca Alle, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 211. 5.
Le Petit Guillemot, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 73. 2.
Little Auk, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 233. *pl.* 82.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 327.

THIS weighs about four ounces. The bill is convex, ſhort, thick and ſtrong; colour black: a grey patch round the eye: crown of the head, and the whole upper part and tail, are black: tips of the leſſer quill feathers, and the under ſide, white: ſcapular feathers black and white: legs placed far behind, and of a duſky green colour. It is ſaid to lay two greeniſh white eggs, larger than thoſe of a pigeon. This ſpecies is but rarely met with on our coaſts.

CCXXIV. RAZOR-





CCXXIV. RAZOR-BILLED AUK.

Alca tordæ, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 210. 1.

Le Pingoin, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 89. 2.

Razor-billed Auk, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 230. *p.* 82.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 319.—*Sup.* 264.

THIS ſpecies weighs near a pound and a half: length eighteen inches: breadth twenty-ſeven. Bill two inches long, arched, very ſtrong, and ſharp at the edges; colour black; and it is marked with tranſverſe grooves, one of which is white, and croſſes both mandibles: from the eye to the bill is a line of white: head, throat, upper part of the body, and wings, are browniſh black; under ſide white: tips of the leſſer quill feathers white, forming a band acroſs the wings: tail black, the feathers of which are pointed: legs black.

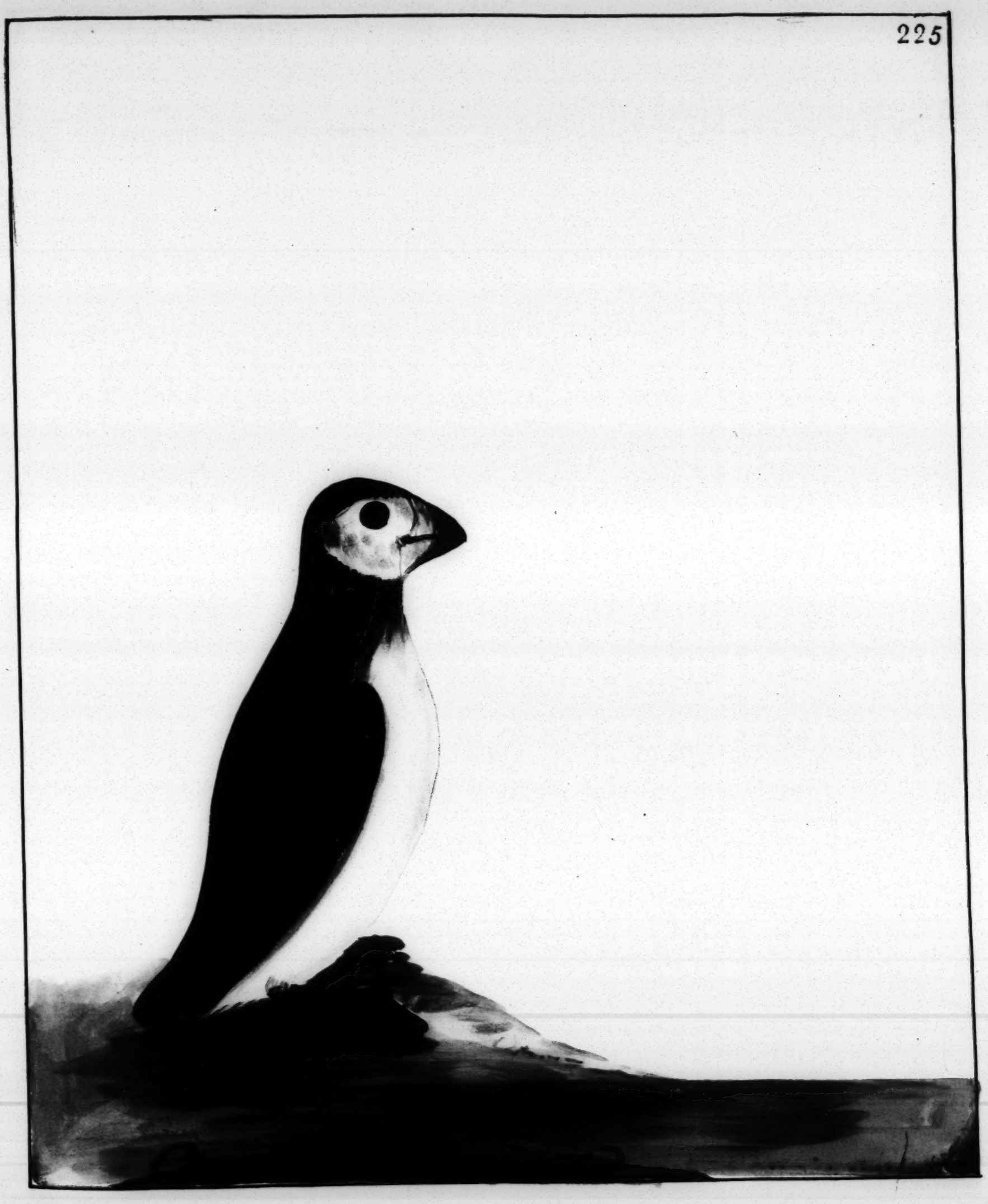
This bird appears in our ſeas in *February*, and breeds in *May*: they inhabit the ledges of rocks hanging over the ſea; and lay one very large egg, without any neſt, on the bare rock.—For the figure of which, ſee Plate XLVII. N° 1.

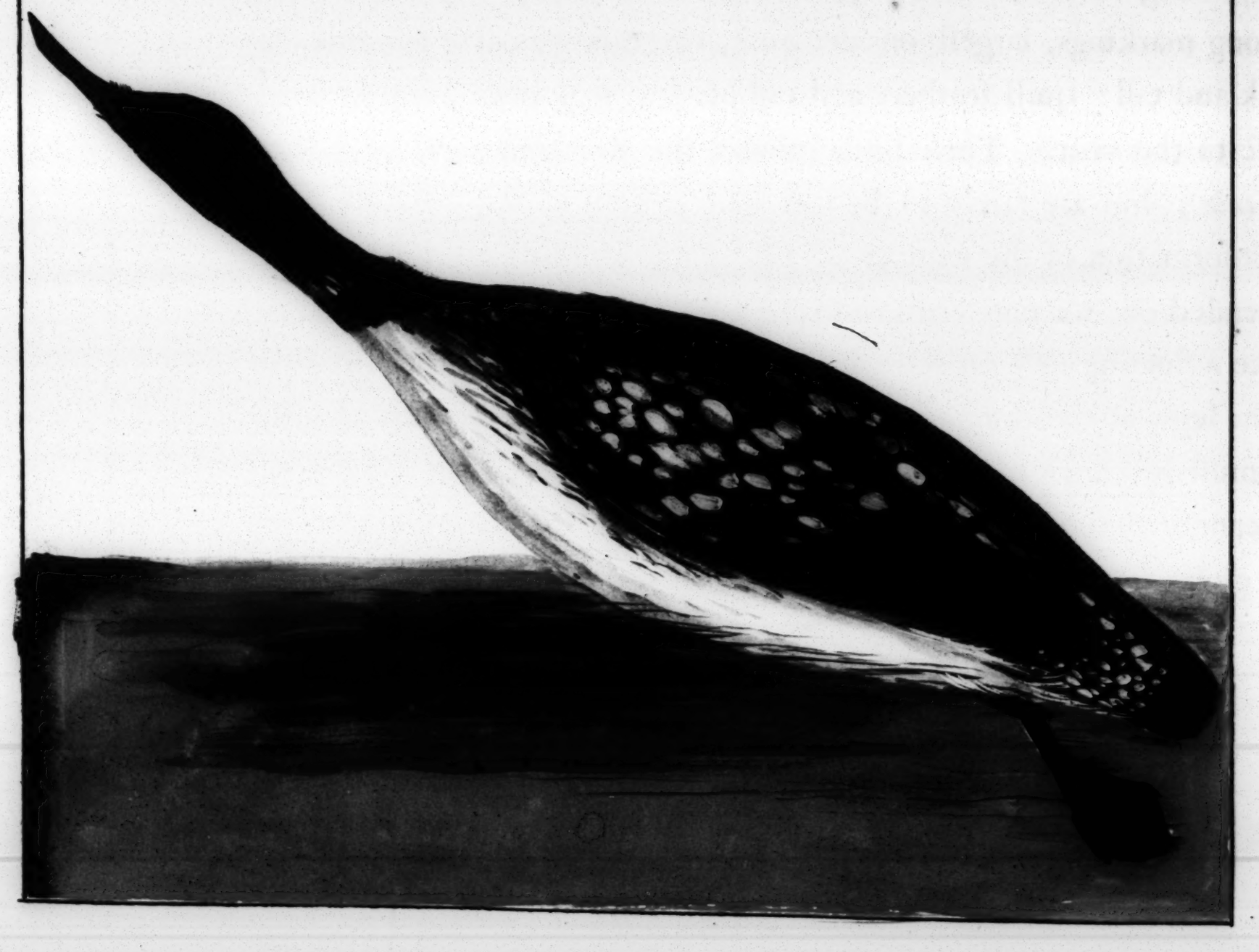
CCXXV. PUFFIN

CCXXV. PUFFIN.

Alca Arctica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 211. 4.
Le Macareux, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 81. *pl.* 6. *fig.* 2.
Puffin, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 232.—*Lath. Syn.* v. *p.* 314.

THIS bird weighs twelve ounces: length twelve inches; breadth twenty. The bill is ſhort, broad at the baſe, compreſſed on the ſide, forming a triangular ridge, ending in a ſharp point: next the head it is grey half-way to the end, which is ſcarlet, marked with tranſverſe furrows: top of the head, and part of the throat, browniſh black, forming an angular white band on each ſide the head, from the baſe of the bill to the back of the head: the back, wings, and tail are black: breaſt and under ſide white: legs orange, and placed at the extreme end of the body, ſo that when the bird walks, or ſits, it is upright. Theſe birds frequent the coaſts of *Great Britain*, reſorting to us the beginning of *April*; and begin to burrow the firſt week in *May*, to make a lodgment for their egg.—See Plate XLVII. N° 2, for the figure.





GENUS LII. DIVER.

CCXXVI. NORTHERN DIVER.

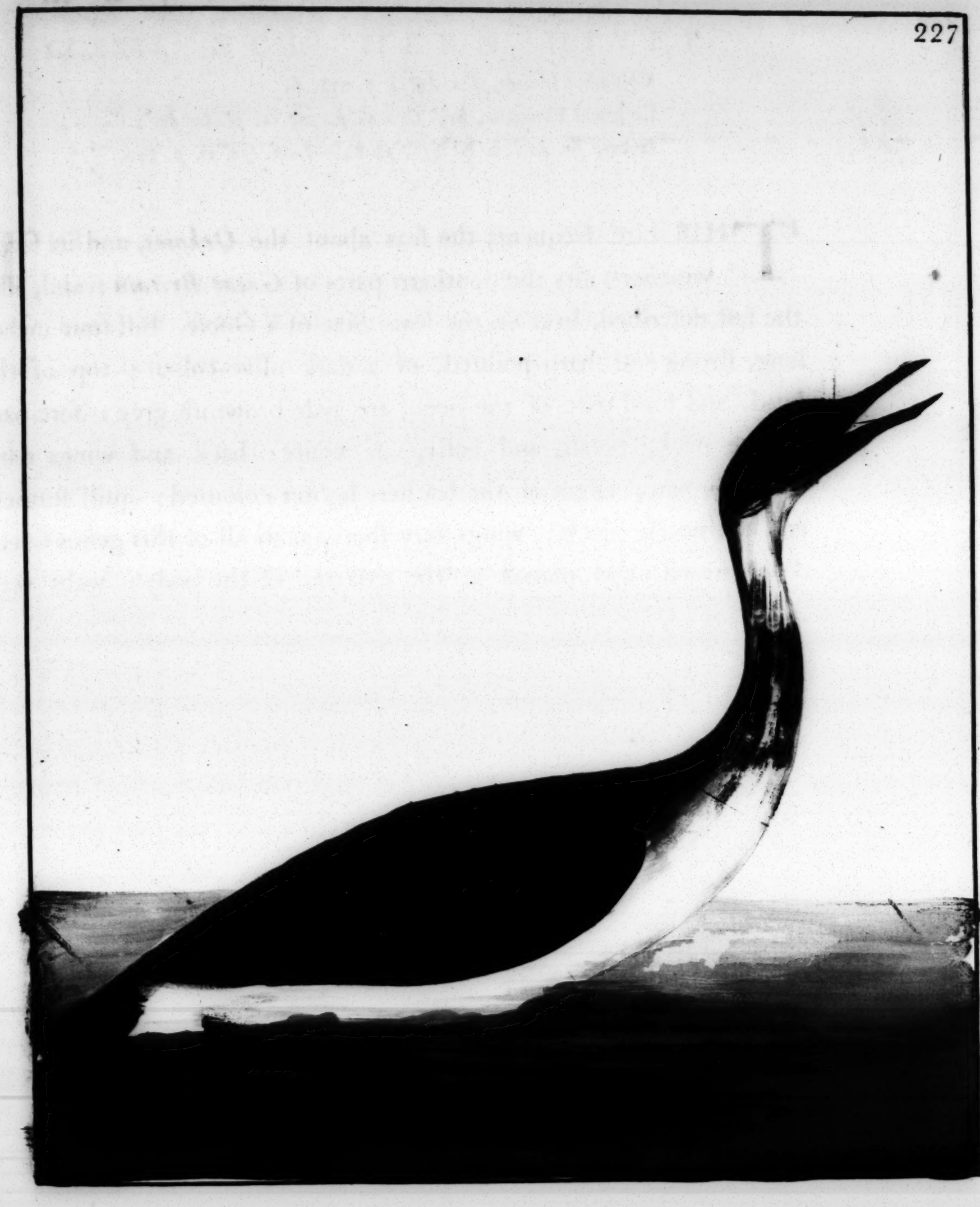
Colymbus glacialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 221. 5.
Le grand Plongeon tachete, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 120. 5. *p.* 11. *fig.* 1.
Northern Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 237. *pl.* 84.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 337.

THIS is the largeſt of this genus, weighing near twelve pounds. Bill four inches, black, ſtrong, and pointed: head and throat gloſſy black: a broad band of black on the middle of the neck: breaſt and belly white; ſide of the breaſt daſhed with dark lines: back, wing coverts, and rump, dark lead-colour, ſpotted with white oblong markings, largeſt on the back, decreaſing in ſize towards the neck and tail: quill feathers and tail black: legs black, and ſituated cloſe to the vent. Theſe birds inhabit the northern parts of *Great Britain*; but are rarely to be met with except at ſea. As we have no information of the manner of this genus of birds breeding, to be depended on, we may venture to ſuppoſe, that, like the Grebes, they make a floating neſt on retired waters. If we compare the ſituation of the legs, at the extreme part of the body, with ſcarcely any thighs, we muſt be convinced they were not intended for walking; therefore we cannot ſuppoſe theſe birds are inhabitants of the terreſtrial part of the globe, but that they breed and live on the water only.

CCXXVII. IMBER DIVER.

Colymbus Immer, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 232. 6.
Le grand Plongeon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 105. 1. *pl.* 10. *fig.* 1.
Imber, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 238. *pl.* 84.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 340.

THIS bird frequents the ſeas about the *Orknies*, and in ſevere weather viſits the ſouthern parts of *Great Britain*; and, like the laſt deſcribed, lives on the ſea. Size of a Gooſe. Bill four inches long, ſtrong and ſharp-pointed, of a dark olive-colour: top of the head, and hind part of the neck, are pale browniſh grey: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, are white: back and wings dark tawny brown; edges of the feathers lighter coloured: quill feathers and tail nearly black: wings very ſhort, as in all of this genus: legs dark brown, and placed at the extreme of the body: webs very large.



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CCXXVIII. SPECKLED DIVER.

Le petit Plongeon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 108. 2. *pl.* 10. *fig.* 1.
Speckled Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 239.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 341.

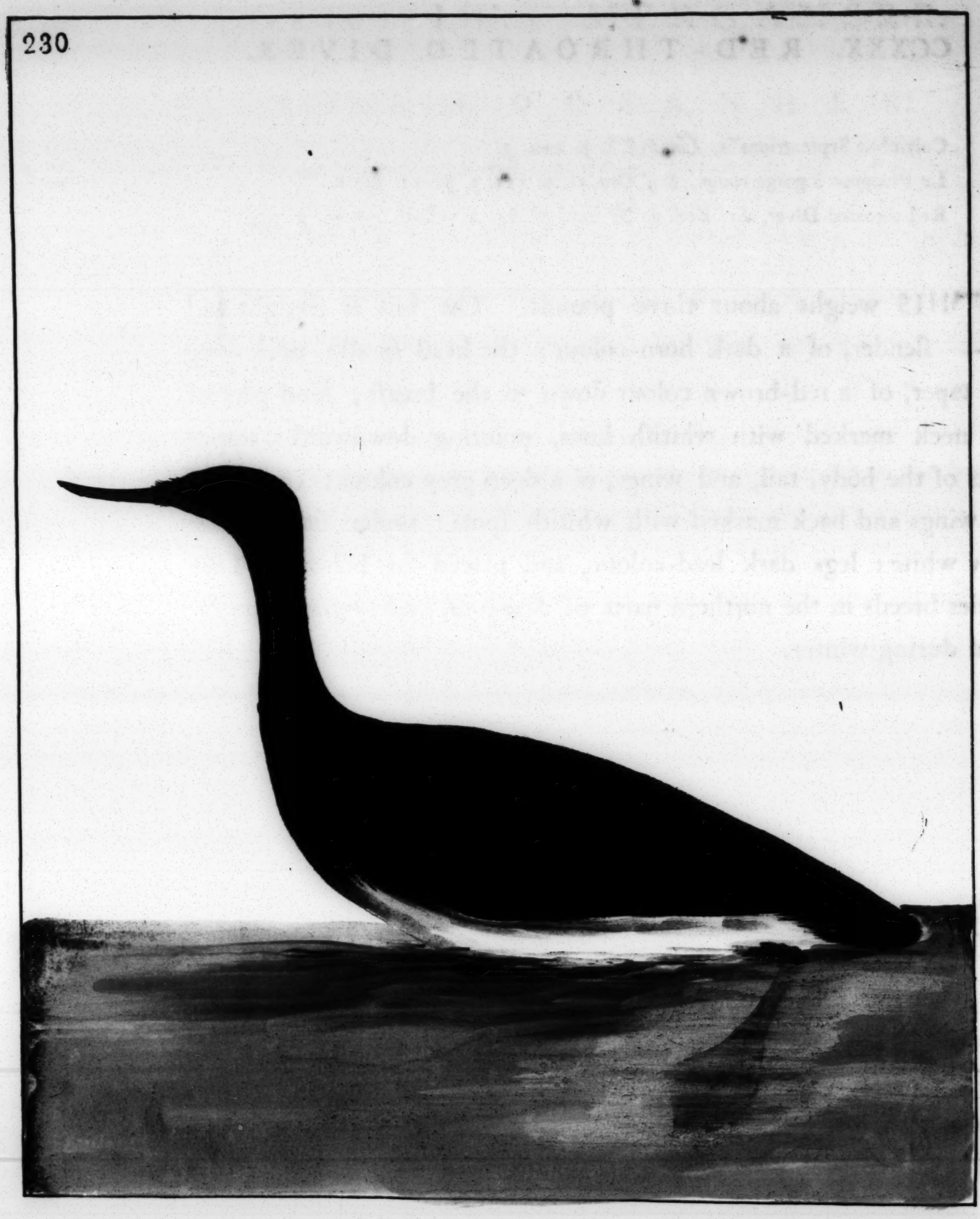
THIS ſpecies weighs near three pounds. Bill three inches long, inclining upwards at the end, of a pale yellowiſh brown-colour: top of the head, and back of the neck, grey, mottled with ſmall whitiſh ſpecks: upper part of the body dark browniſh grey, marked with numerous white ſpots: throat and whole under ſide of the body gloſſy white: quill feathers and tail dark grey: legs pale greeniſh yellow: webs brown. Theſe birds frequent our ſea ſhores, lakes, and rivers, in winter. On the *Thames*, they are called Spratloons, being conſtant attendants on thoſe fiſh.

CCXXIX. BLACK-THROATED DIVER.

Colymbus arcticus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 221. 4.
Le Plongeon à gorge noire, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 115. 4.
Black-throated Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 241. *pl.* 85. *fig.* 2.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 343.

THIS bird is larger than a Duck. Bill black, long, and pointed: head grey: throat and fore part of the neck gloſſy black: back and upper parts black; ſcapulars marked with oblong ſquare ſpots of white: breaſt and belly white: quills dark: tail ſhort and black: legs black: webs large and reddiſh. This ſpecies is rarely met with on the *Engliſh* coaſt, being an inhabitant of the more northern parts of *Europe*.





CCXXX. RED-THROATED DIVER.

Colymbus Septentrionalis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 220. 3.

Le Plongeon à gorge rouge, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 111. 3. *pl.* 11. *fig.* 1.

Red-throated Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 240. *pl.* 85. 1.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 344.

THIS weighs about three pounds. The bill is ſtraight and ſlender, of a dark horn-colour: the head ſmall: neck long and taper, of a red-brown colour down to the breaſt; hind part of the neck marked with whitiſh lines, pointing downward: upper parts of the body, tail, and wings, of a deep grey colour: coverts of the wings and back marked with whitiſh ſpots: under ſide of the body white: legs dark lead-colour, and placed far behind. This ſpecies breeds in the northern parts of *Scotland*, and migrates ſouthward during winter.

GENUS

GENUS LIII. MERGANSER.

CCXXXI. GOOSANDER.

Mergus Merganſer, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 208. 2.
L' Harle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 231. 1. *pl.* 22.
Gooſander, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 260. *pl.* 92. *fig.* 1.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 418.—*Sup.* 270.

THE male weighs four pounds: in length is two feet four inches; breadth three feet. Bill three inches long, narrow, and hooked at the end, and finely toothed; colour of that and the irides is bright orange: head large; feathers on the hind part long and of a gloſſy greeniſh black; down the neck, almoſt to the breaſt, of the ſame colour: the breaſt, together with the under ſide of the body, are white: upper part of the back, and inner ſcapulars, are black; the lower part of the back, vent, and tail, are aſh-colour: great quill feathers are black, the leſſer white; ſome of which are edged with black: legs of a deep orange. Theſe birds frequent our rivers and other freſh waters: they are great divers; live on fiſh, and retire far north to breed.

CCXXXII. DUNDIVER.





CCXXXII. DUNDIVER.

Mergus Caſtor, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 209. 4.
L' Harle cendré, ou le Bievre, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 254. *pl.* 25.
Dundiver, *Br. Zool.* ii. *p.* 557. *pl.* 92. *fig.* 2.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 420.—*Sup. p.* 270.

THIS is leſs than the Gooſander, weighing about three pounds. Bill near three inches long; of an orange colour, with a black nail at the end; is ſerrated, as in all of this genus: feathers on the crown of the head are longer than in the Gooſander, forming a pendant creſt of a bright brown colour: neck dull orange: throat whitiſh: back, wing coverts, and tail, are aſh-coloured grey: greater quill feathers black; the leſſer white: breaſt pale fleſh-colour: belly and vent white: legs orange. This ſpecies are far more numerous than the Gooſander; and are frequently to be ſeen, in the winter ſeaſon, at the entrance of the *Thames*, and creeks adjoining.

CCXXXIII. RED-

CCXXXIII. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

Mergus ſerrator, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 208. 3.

L' Harle huppé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 237. 2. *pl.* 23.

Red-breaſted Gooſander, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 261. *pl.* 93.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 423.—*Sup.* 271.

THIS bird weighs near two pounds: its breadth is thirty inches: length twenty. Bill three inches, of a dark orange-colour, and toothed to the end: eyes red: head and part of the neck gloſſy black, changeable to blue and green in different lights; the feathers of which are long, and form a beautiful creſt: part of the neck and belly white: breaſt orange, ſpotted with black: lower part of the back, tail coverts, and vent, grey: upper part of the back black; on the ſhoulder are ſome white feathers; exterior ſcapulars black, interior white: coverts on the ridge of the wing black, then ſucceeds a broad bar of white; greater coverts half black half white; ſecondaries marked in the ſame manner: quill feathers black; as is the tip of the tail: legs orange. In the female, the creſt is hardly diſcernable; there is no orange on the breaſt; and the reſt of the colouring is dirty brown where the male is black.

This ſpecies breeds in the northern parts of *Great Britain*; and are ſaid to lay ten or twelve white eggs, in *June*.

CCXXXIV. SMEW.





CCXXXIV. SMEW.

Mergus albellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 209. 5.
Le Petit Harle, huppé ou la Piette, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 243. 3. *pl.* 24. *fig.* 1.
Smew, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 262.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 428.—*Sup.* 271.

ITS weight is two pounds: length eighteen inches; breadth twenty-ſix. Bill ſhort, ſtout, of a lead-colour, and ſerrated as in the reſt of theſe birds: the head is adorned with a long white creſt: at the baſe of the bill, and round the eyes, is a black ſpot: back of the neck, under the creſt, is a black oblong mark, pointing downwards; on the lower part of the neck, on each ſide, is a curved black line: neck and whole under ſide of the body is pure white: the back, coverts, on the ridge of the wing, and the greater quill feathers, are black: middle row of coverts are white, the next black, tipt with white: tail tipt with black, and the coverts grey: legs lead-colour.

This bird, like the others, is only met with in winter, on our coaſt: in manners and habits of life, it perfectly agrees with them.

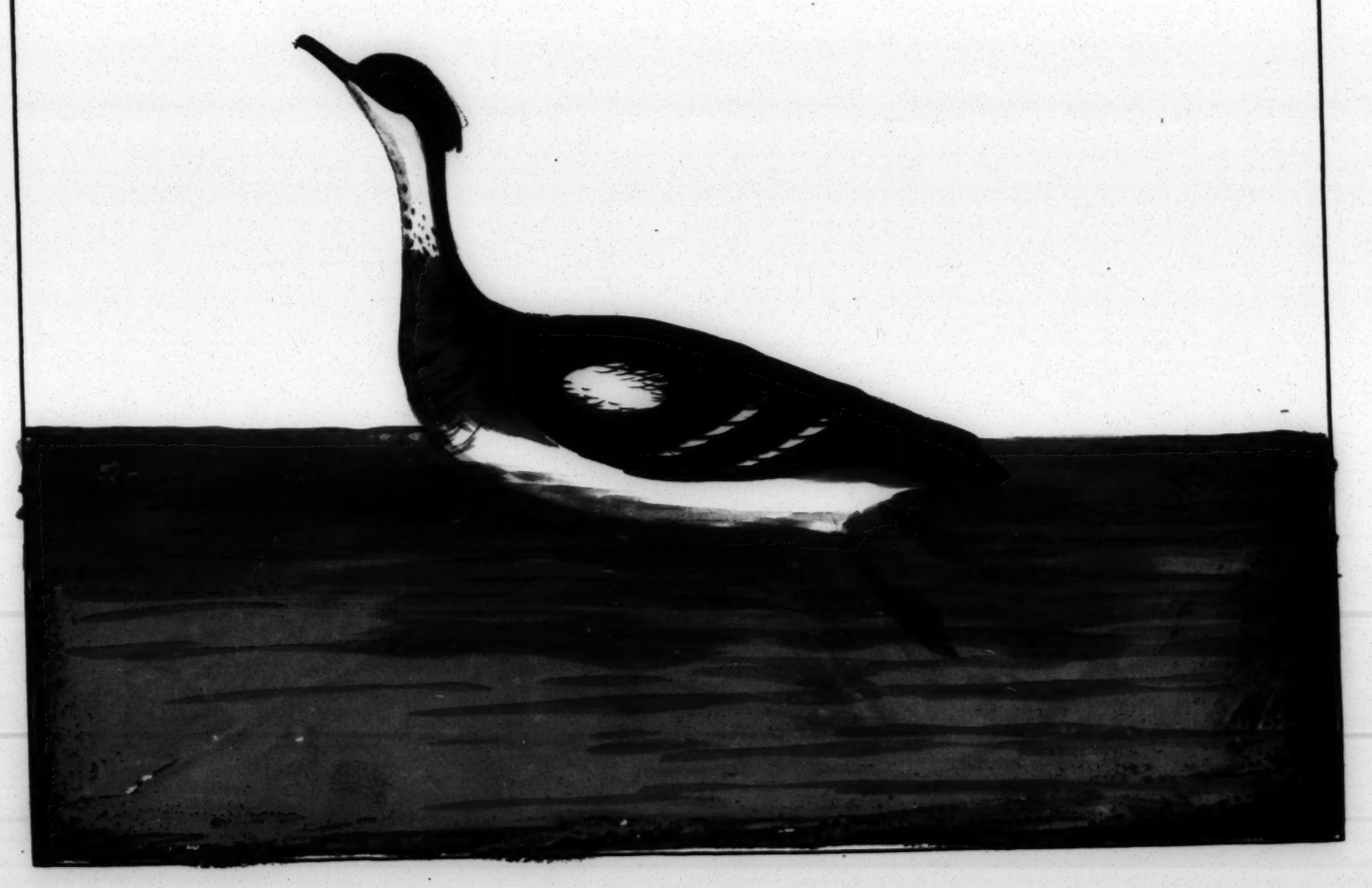
CCXXXV. MINUTE MERGANSER.

Mergus minutus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 209. 6.

Le Petit Harle huppe (femelle), *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 243. 3. *pl.* 24. *fig.* 2.

Red-headed Smew, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 263.—*Lath. Syn.* vi. *p.* 429.

THIS ſpecies weighs barely one pound: is in length only ſixteen inches; breadth twenty-two. The bill is ſlender, and two inches long: head is ſlightly creſted, and of a cheſtnut brown, as is the back of the neck: throat white: fore part of the neck and breaſt aſh-colour: belly white: back bright brown: a large white marking at the ſetting on of the wing: ſecondaries and leſs quill feathers browniſh black, tipt with white. They are winter reſidents with us, and go to the northern parts of *Scotland* to breed.



B L

THE

BIRDS

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN,

WITH

THEIR EGGS,

ACCURATELY FIGURED.

BY

WILLIAM LEWIN.

VOL. VII.

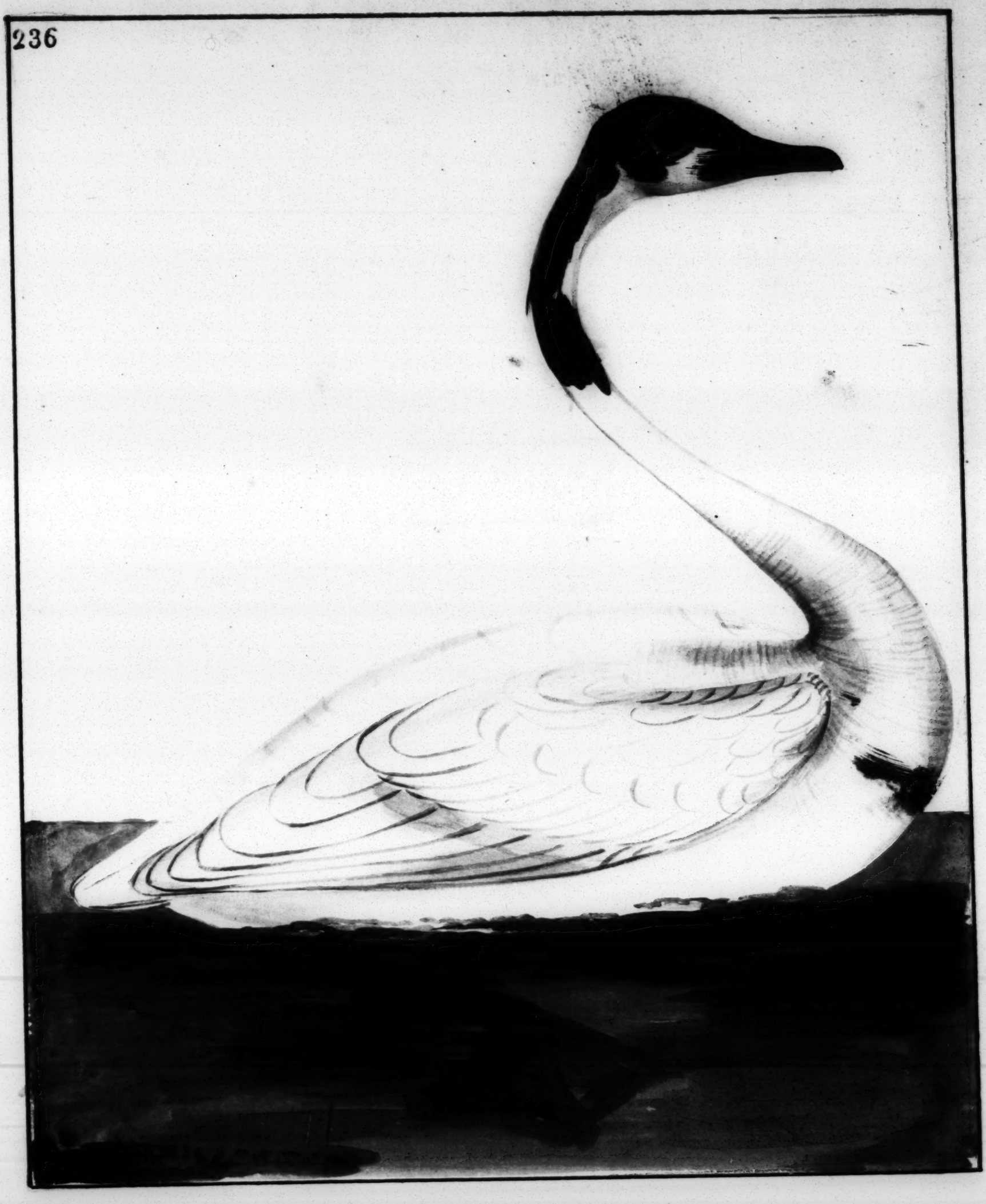
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M.DCC XCIV.

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GENUS LIV. SWAN.

CHARACTER OF THE GENUS SWAN.

BILL arched above, flat beneath, finiſhing with a nail at the end forming a ſmall hook, and edged with teeth uſeful in cutting of herbs, their chief food.

NOSTRIL oval, and ſituated under arch of the bill, at a diſtance from the head.

TONGUE broad, flat, indented at the edges, and fleſhy.

FEET, three toes before, united by a broad web, hind toe ſmall.

CCXXXVI. WHISTLING SWAN.

Anas Cygnus ferus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 194. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 107.
Le Cygne ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 292. 12. *pl.* 28.
Wild Swan, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 264.

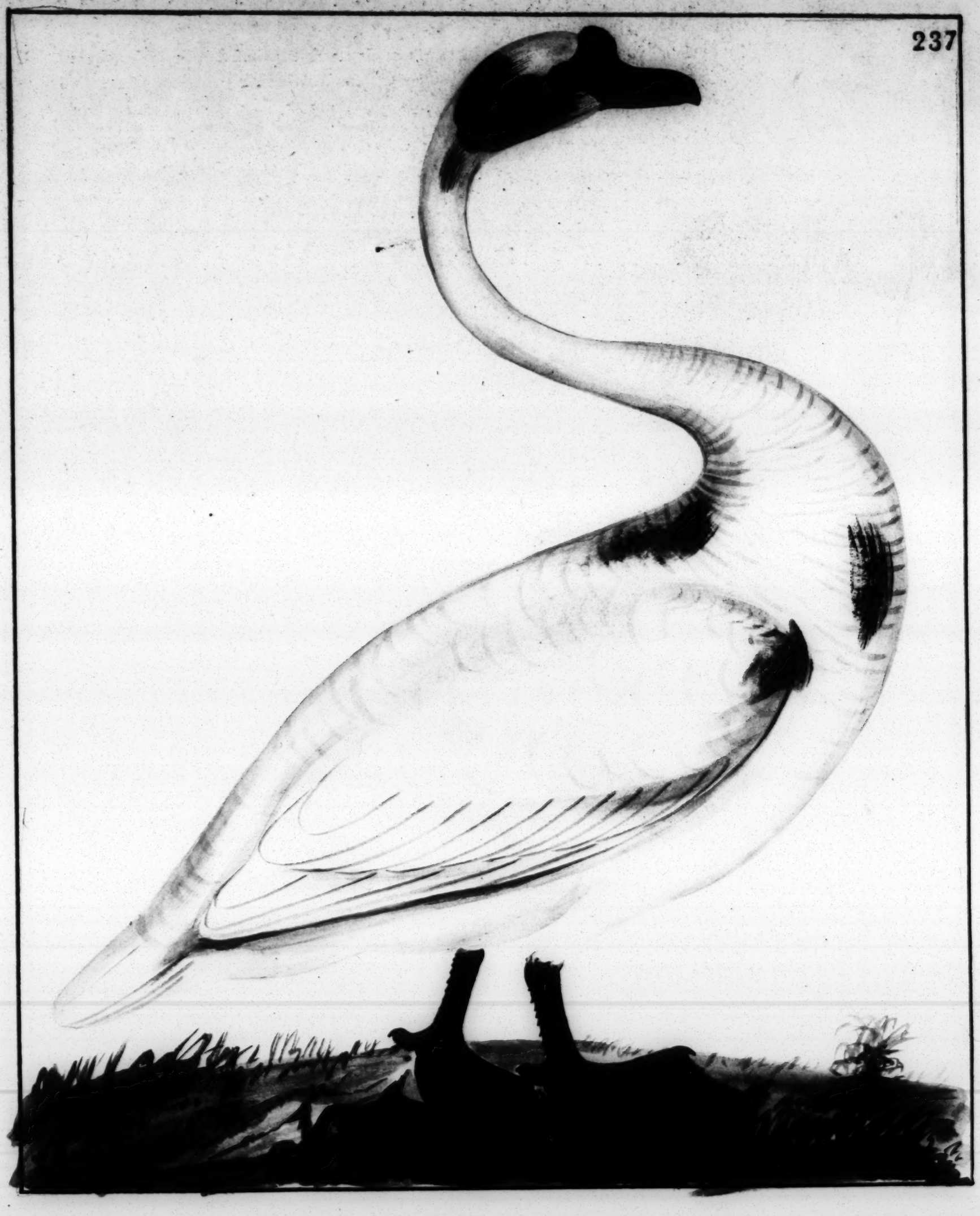
THE Whiſtling Swan, or Hooper, is in weight about ſixteen pounds: the expanſion of the wings ſeven feet: neck three feet long, and very ſlender: beak, and the necked ſpace between that and the eye is of a yellow orange-colour, the end black: eyelids yellow: eyes grey brown: the whole plumage is gloſſy white: legs black. This bird is ſingular in having a flexible joint about the middle of the upper mandible. Mr. *Willughby* deſcribes the female to be grey on the back, ſlightly mixed with brown.

This ſpecies viſit the northern parts of *Scotland* in winter, and in very ſevere winters are ſometimes ſeen in the Southern parts of *England*. In *December* of the winter of 1788, we had the pleaſure to ſee thirty of theſe graceful majeſtic birds alight in the water at front of my houſe near *Feverſham, Kent*. Their continuance was but ſhort, as the loud and ſhrill cry they made attracted at leaſt fifty men to purſue them, who ſcarcely gave them time to wet their beaks. They breed in the northern parts of *Europe:* ſome few are ſaid to breed in the freſh waters of the *Orkney Iſles, Scotland*.—For the figure of the egg, ſee Plate XLVIII.

CCXXXVII. MUTE SWAN.

Anas Cygnus manſuetus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 194. *Faun. Suec.* N° 107.
Le Cygne, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 288. 11.
Tame Swan, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 265.

THIS ſpecies is the largeſt of the web-footed birds, weighing upwards of twenty pounds: the diſtance from tip to tip of the wings is near eight feet: neck very long, but not ſo ſlender as in the wild Swan: bill rich orange, tip and edges black, likewiſe the ſkin between the eyes and bill: the edges of both mandibles are toothed, by which they cut herbs, their chief food: over the baſe of the upper mandible projects a black knob, bending forward. The feathering of the old birds is pure white, in the young browniſh grey until the ſecond year: legs dark lead-colour. Theſe birds breed on the leſs frequented ſhores of the *Thames* and other rivers and large waters in *England:* they lay ſeven or eight eggs, on which the female ſits about ſix weeks, attended by the male with the utmoſt attention, to protect the neſt from all intruders: they feed on worms, inſects, ſhell-fiſh, and herbage; and live to a very great age, ſome ſay an hundred years.





GENUS LV. GOOSE.

CHARACTER OF THE GENUS GOOSE.

BILL ſhort, arched above, beneath flat, very thick at the baſe, ſloping down to a roundiſh point; finiſhing with a hooked nail, and ſerrated on the edges of both mandibles.

NOSTRILS oval, ſituated at a diſtance from the baſe of the bill.

TONGUE broad, indented at the edges, and fleſhy.

FEET, three toes before, united by a web: hind toe ſmall.

CCXXXVIII. WILD GOOSE.

Anas Anſer, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 197. 9. *Faun. Suec.* N° 214.
L'Oye ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 265. 2.
Grey Lag, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 266.

THE Wild Gooſe, or Grey Lag, is in weight about eight pounds. Bill pale orange: eye grey, with a yellowiſh eyelid: head and neck pale browniſh grey: the feathers of the back and ſhoulders of the wing are of a brown-grey colour, with white ends to each feather: wing coverts darker, edged with white: quills dull black: breaſt and under parts whitiſh, mixed with grey feathers: vent and rump white: middle tail-feathers dull black, tipped with white; outer ones nearly all white: legs pale orange: webs darker: nails black.

Some of theſe birds reſide in the fens the whole year and breed there; they lay about twelve eggs early in the ſpring, and ſit twenty-eight days: the young are frequently taken before they attain the quill feathers, and are readily made tame: from this ſpecies the domeſtic Geeſe have originated. In the autumn they collect together in flocks, and their numbers are greatly increaſed in the winter ſeaſon by thoſe that emigrate from the more northern regions, in particular if the weather is ſevere. Geeſe live to a great age; Mr. *Willughby* writes, upwards of eighty years.—For the egg, ſee Plate XLIX.

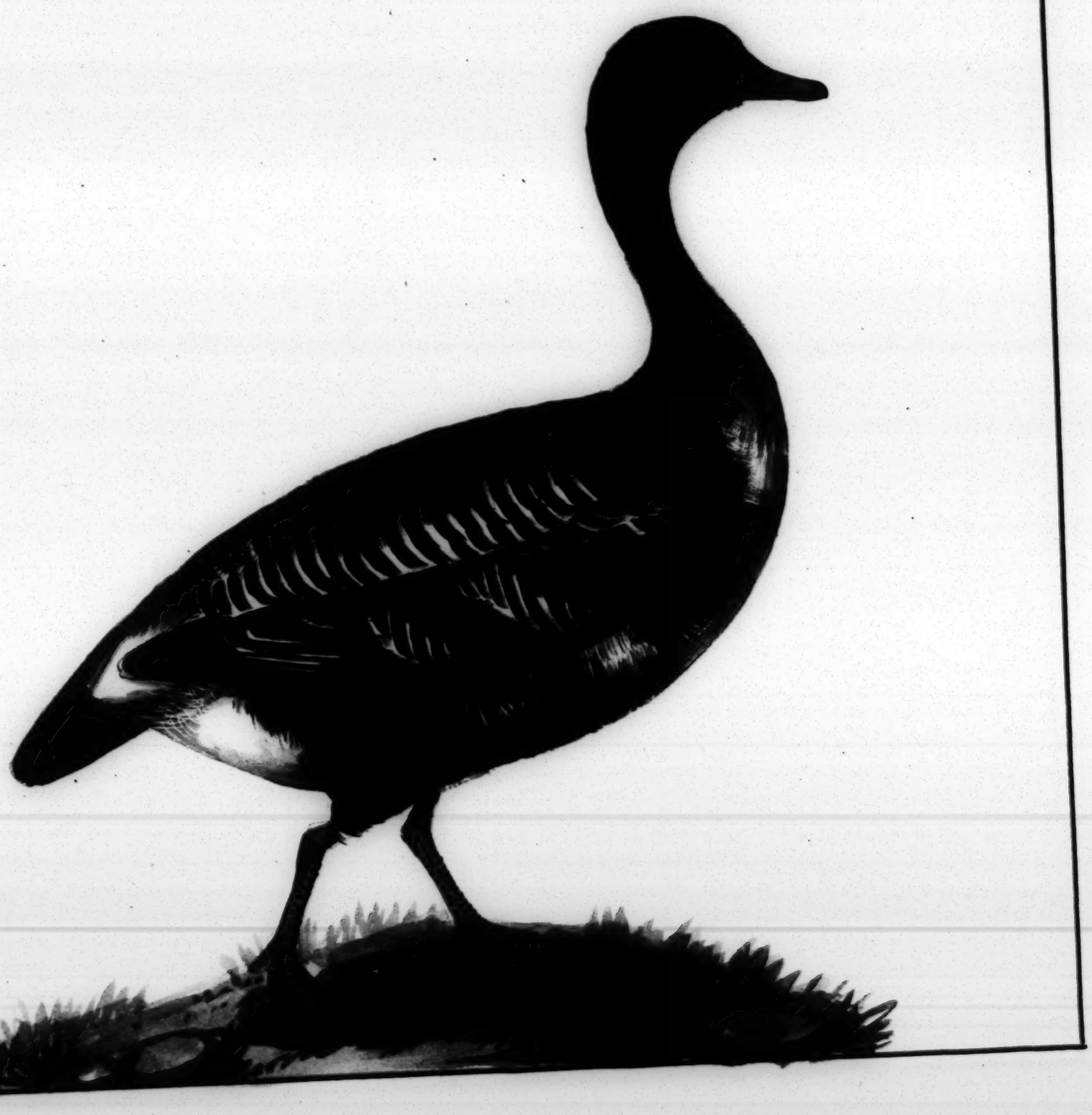
CCXXXIX. BEAN GOOSE.

Anas Anſer manſuetus-ferus, *Lin. Syſt.* 197.
L'Oye domeſtique, L'Oye ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. 262. 265.
Bean Gooſe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 267.

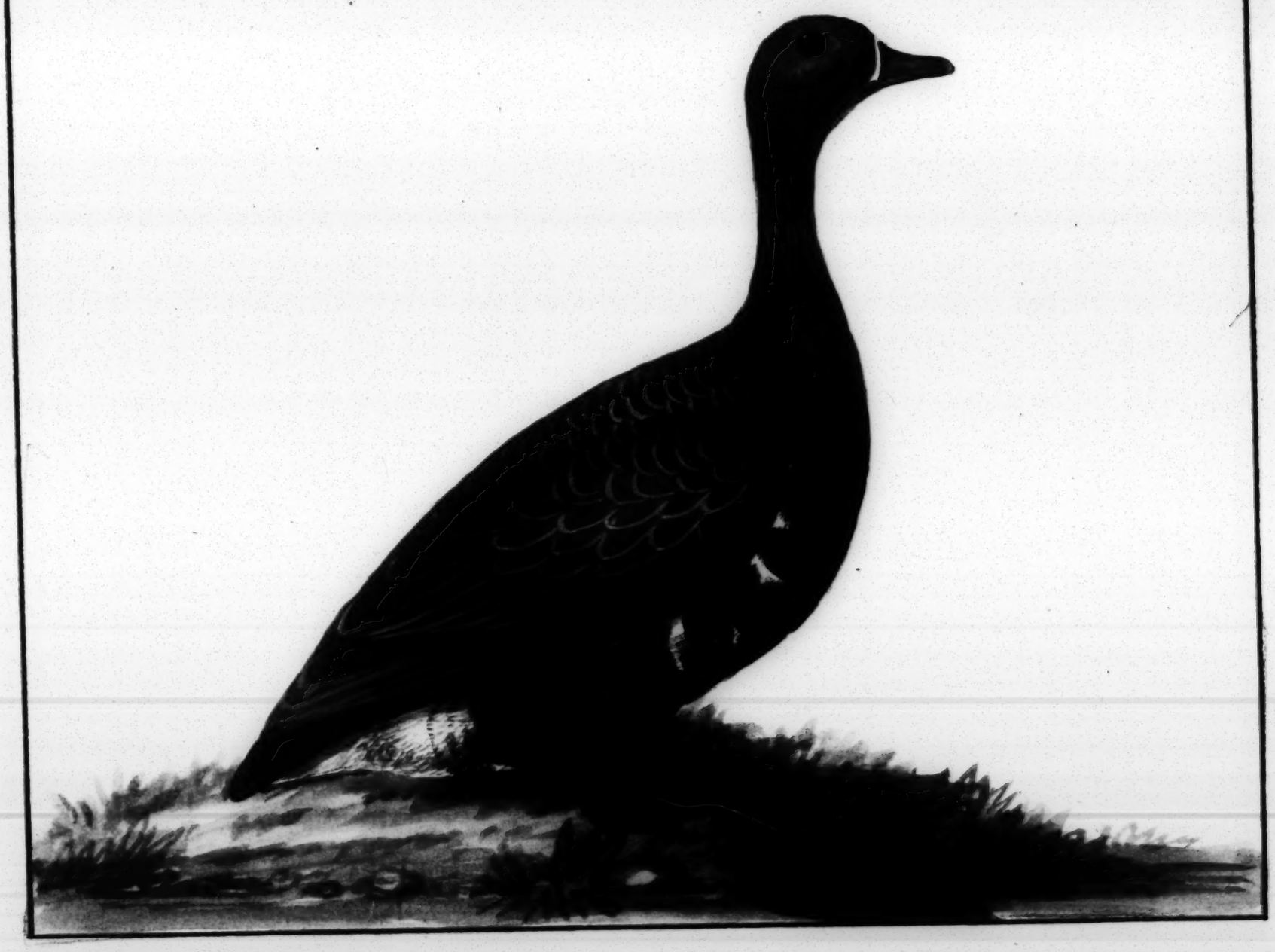
THIS ſpecies is nearly the ſize of the Wild Gooſe, weighing ſeven pounds. The bill is long for birds of this *genus*, and ſlender at the end, of a dull orange-colour in the middle, baſe and nail black: head, neck, and back, greyiſh brown: under parts dull white: wing coverts grey brown, tips and edges of which are white: quills dull black: rump white: tail blackiſh: legs dull orange.

Theſe birds are called Bean Geeſe from the reſemblance of the nail at the end of the beak to a horſe-bean; they are regular emigrants to us in winter, and return to the northern parts of *Scotland* and *Europe* late in the ſpring to breed; they likewiſe inhabit the northern parts of *America*.

CCXL. WHITE



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CCXL. WHITE-FRONTED.

Anas erythropus (female), *Lin. Syſt.* 197.—*Fiællgas, Faun. Suec. p.* 116.
L'Oye ſauvage du Nord, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 269. 3.
White-fronted Gooſe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 268. *pl.* 94. 1.

THESE birds weigh near ſeven pounds. The bill is very thick, at the baſe of a pale orange-colour, nail at the tip white: forehead white: head and neck pale dun-colour: back grey: greater wing coverts edged with white: quills black: breaſt and belly white, with black curved markings: rump and vent white: legs orange: web dark.

This ſpecies breed in the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*, and viſit us in ſmall flights in winter, inhabiting the fens and marſhes only.

CCXLI. RED

CCXLI. RED-BREASTED.

Anas ruficollis.

Red-breasted Gooſe, *Arct. Zool. p.* 571. *C.*

THIS weighs about three pounds. The bill is very ſhort, and of a dull orange-colour, nail black: eyes orange: top of the head and hind part black: between the beak and eye a large ſpot of white: from the eye round the throat is a black band: neck and breaſt are of a red-brown colour: round the breaſt is a line of white feathers, with black ends: back and wings browniſh black: belly black, with broad white edges to the upper feathers next the wings: vent white: greater wing-coverts edged with grey: legs black; wings and tail of an equal length.

This beautiful ſpecies is an inhabitant of the northern parts of *Europe*, particularly *Ruſſia*, and is rarely met with in *Great Britain*.

CCXLII. BER-



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CCXLII. BERNACLE.

Anas erythropus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 197. 11.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 116. *(the male).*
La Bernache, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 300. 14.
Bernacle Gooſe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 269.

THIS Gooſe weighs five pounds. The bill is dark lead-colour, and little more than an inch in length: forehead, cheeks, and throat, white: back of the head and neck black: from the beak to the eye a black line: back and wings blue grey, beautifully marbled with black feathers having white ends: greater and leſſer wing-coverts grey, the ends of which are black, fringed with white: quills, rump, and tail, black: legs dark lead-colour.

Theſe birds viſit the ſea coaſts of this kingdom in large flocks the beginning of *October*, and remain with us until late in the ſpring; they inhabit the northern parts of *Europe*, and reſide in the marſhes and lakes to breed and bring up their young; they likewiſe are common in *America*; they are by ſome called the Sea Turkey, from a reſemblance in the mottling and fringing of the feathers on the back.

CCXLIII. BRENT.

CCXLIII. BRENT.

Anas Bernicla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 198. 13. *Faun. Suec.* N° 115.
Le Cravant, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 304. 16. *pl.* 31.
Brent Gooſe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 270.

THIS is a ſmall Gooſe, ſcarcely weighing four pounds. Bill is dark lead-colour, and not two inches long: head, neck and breaſt lead-coloured black: the middle of the neck is ſpeckled with white, almoſt forming a band: back and wings lead-colour, mottled with black: wing-coverts nearly black, with pale edges: quills black: tail-feathers black: rump white: breaſt and belly dull black: vent white: legs black.

The female and young birds have not the white on the neck, and are of a more dingy-coloured plumage; they frequent our ſea-ſhores early in the autumn, and like the Bernacle live moſtly on the ſalt water; this ſpecies are very plentiful in *Ireland*, and are there eſteemed a delicacy: they breed in the northern parts of *Scotland*, *Europe*, and *America*.





GENUS LVI. DUCK.

CHARACTER OF THE GENUS DUCK.

BILL flat, and broad at the end, ſlightly arched at the baſe, and pectinated on the edges.

NOSTRILS oval, and placed near the middle of the beak.

TONGUE fleſhy, and indented at the edges.

FEET, three toes before, united by a broad web; the hind toe in moſt is ſhort, and partly webbed.

Ducks have a ſhort neck, flat oval body, legs very ſhort, and placed more backward than in the Geeſe.

CCXLIV. EIDER DUCK.

Anas molliſſima, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 198. 15. *Faun. Suec.* N° 117.
L'Oye à duvet, ou l'Eider, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 294. *pl.* 29. 30.
Eider Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 271. *pl.* 95.

THIS is the largeſt of the Britiſh Ducks, weighing upwards of four pounds. The bill is black, and flat at the end: noſtrils large, from which, on each ſide the baſe of the bill, over the eyes to the back of the head, is a ſtripe of velvet black feathers: on the top of the head a liſt or ſtripe of white: cheeks, throat, neck, back, ſhoulders, and wing-coverts are white: lower part of the breaſt, the belly, tail and quills, are black: legs green.

This ſpecies is a particular inhabitant of the weſtern iſles of *Scotland*, and breed there in great numbers, forming the neſt of ſoft materials, and lining it with the very fine down which they pluck from their body for that purpoſe: they lay five or ſix eggs at moſt. The eider down being of value, the inhabitants take away the neſt and eggs; the duck forms another, which is again taken from her; and as the ſtock of down is then exhauſted in the female, the male lends his aſſiſtance with the down from his body to form a third: if that is taken from them, they forſake the place.* We may juſtly ſuppoſe theſe birds to be very plentiful in the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*, if we conſider the quantity of eider down annually imported into this kingdom. The male birds do not attain the beautiful plumage in the figure until the third year.—See Plate L. for the egg.

* See *Pennant's Br. Zool. page* 582.

CCXLIV.* FEMALE EIDER.

THIS bird is leſs than the male, weighing little more than three pounds. Bill lead-colour: the whole ground colour of the plumage is dull orange: head and neck are marked with black ſtreaks: the breaſt, back, and under parts, brindled and mottled with black: legs dull green.

CCXLV. KING.



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CCXLV. KING.

Anas ſpectabilis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 195. 5. *Faun. Suec.* N° 112.
Le Canard de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 365. 15.
King Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 481.

THIS ſpecies is nearly as large as the Eider Duck. The bill is long, of an orange-colour. Theſe birds have a ſingular protuberance from the baſe of the beak to the top of the head, of an orange-colour, divided with a liſt of black velvet feathers down the forehead, and ſurrounded with the ſame, paſſing beyond the eye: at the baſe of the upper mandible is a pea-green angular mark: from the under mandible is a ſtripe of black: hind part of the head and back part of the neck are pale grey: throat and fore part of the neck, white: back, breaſt, tail, and under part are black: wings browniſh black: leſſer wing-coverts and rump, white: legs dull orange.

The female is leſs than the male: the general colour of her feathers is brown with darker middles to each; the head and neck paleſt: part of the leſſer wing-coverts have white tips. Theſe birds make their neſt on the ſide of unfrequented freſh waters, and lay five or ſix eggs; they line the neſt with down: this is not particular to this or the Eider Duck, as the duck genus in general do the ſame: it is not for the warmth of the down to the eggs only, but to cover and hide the eggs when the female is abſent in queſt of food.

They are plentiful in the northern parts of *America*, and common in *Greenland*, likewiſe are ſometimes met with in the weſtern iſles of *Scotland*: the down is ſaid to be equally valuable with the eider down.

CCXLVI. MALLARD.

Anas boſches, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 205. 40. *Faun. Suec.* N° 131.
Le Canard ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 318. 4.
Mallard, *Br. Zool.* ii. *p.* 279.

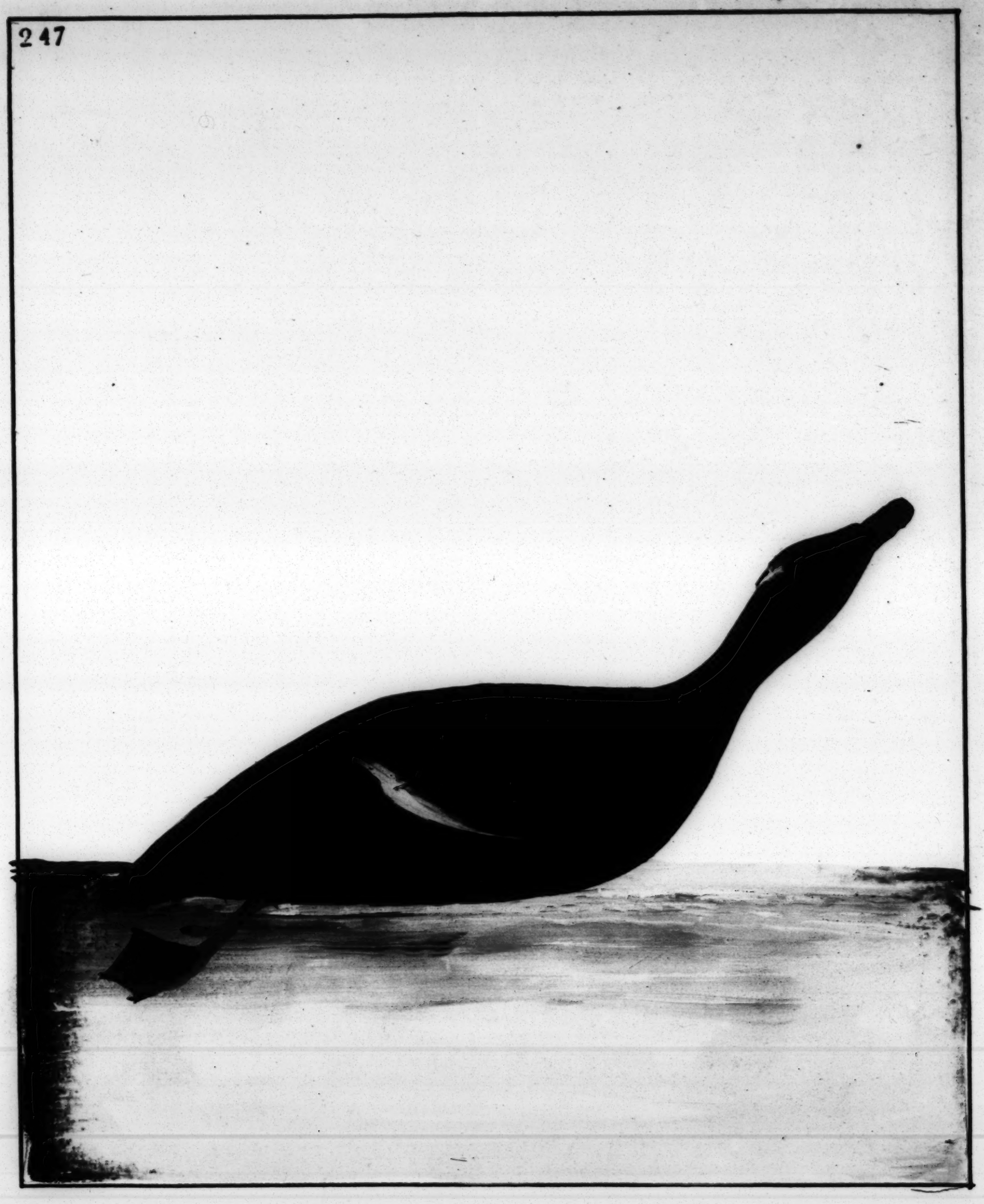
THE Mallard weighs between two and three pounds. Bill dull orange, ſhaded with green: nail black: eye dark brown: head and neck ſhining dark blue-green, a white ring round the lower part: breaſt is cheſnut-coloured brown: back grey, and brindled with minute dots of black, and ſhaded with brown: belly paler, and brindled as the back: vent white: rump dark gloſſy green: tail greeniſh black, the four middle feathers of which curve upward; this is particular to the male of this ſpecies.

Females are of a uniform pale reddiſh brown colour, ſpotted with black: legs pale orange: webs black.

The domeſtic ducks have originated from theſe; they breed in almoſt every part of *England*, on the ſides or near retired freſh waters and rivers, laying about fourteen eggs, and ſit twenty-eight days: the neſt is formed of any ſoft materials near the ſpot; the females pluck the feathers and down from their body, which they uſe to cover the eggs with when abſent from the neſt; in winter they collect and fly in company. The greater part of the prodigious numbers of theſe and others of this genus that are taken in our decoys are bred in the very remote parts of *Europe*, ſuch as *Lapland*, *Iceland*, and ſuch like unfrequented tracts of waters, and viſit us about the firſt or ſecond week in *October*, remaining through the winter, ſome feeding in the ſea and creeks adjoining, others uſing our freſh waters only: not but in very tempeſtuous weather the ſea ducks are driven for ſhelter to the inland waters.—The egg is figured plate L. N° 2.

CCXLVII. VELVET.





CCXLVII. VELVET.

Anas fuſca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 196. 6. *Faun. Suec.* N° 109.
La grande Macreuſe, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 423. 29.
Velvet Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 272. *pl.* 96.

THE male Velvet Duck is in weight near three pounds. Sides and end of the beak orange-colour: from the noſtrils it is black, riſing in a knob at the baſe: under mandible much ſhorter than the upper: from the eye ſlanting to the back of the neck is a white line: head, neck, back, breaſt, and tail, are of a gloſſy velvet black: wings and belly of a brown black: leſſer wing-coverts tipped with white, forming a broadiſh line acroſs the wings: legs reddiſh brown.

The female has not the riſe or knob at the baſe of the bill, and is of a blackiſh brown coloured plumage: this ſpecies is an inhabitant of the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*; they are ſometimes, though rarely, met on the ſea ſhores of *Great Britain*, and feed on ſhell-fiſh.

CCXLVIII. SHIEL

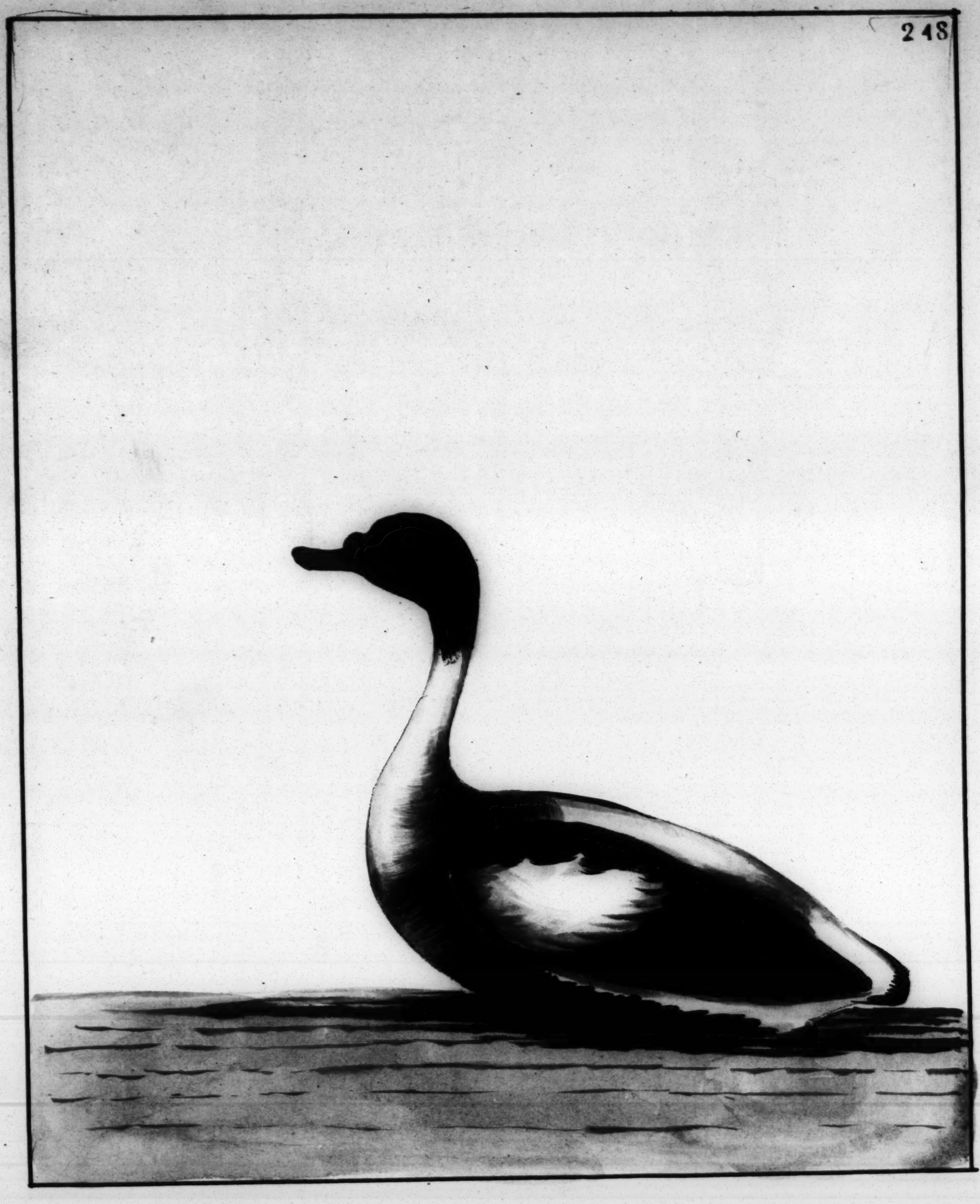
CCXLVIII. SHIEL DRAKE.

Anas tadorna, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 195. 4. *Faun. Suec.* N° 113.
La Tadorna, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 344. 9. *pl.* 33. *fig.* 2.
Shiel Drake, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 278.

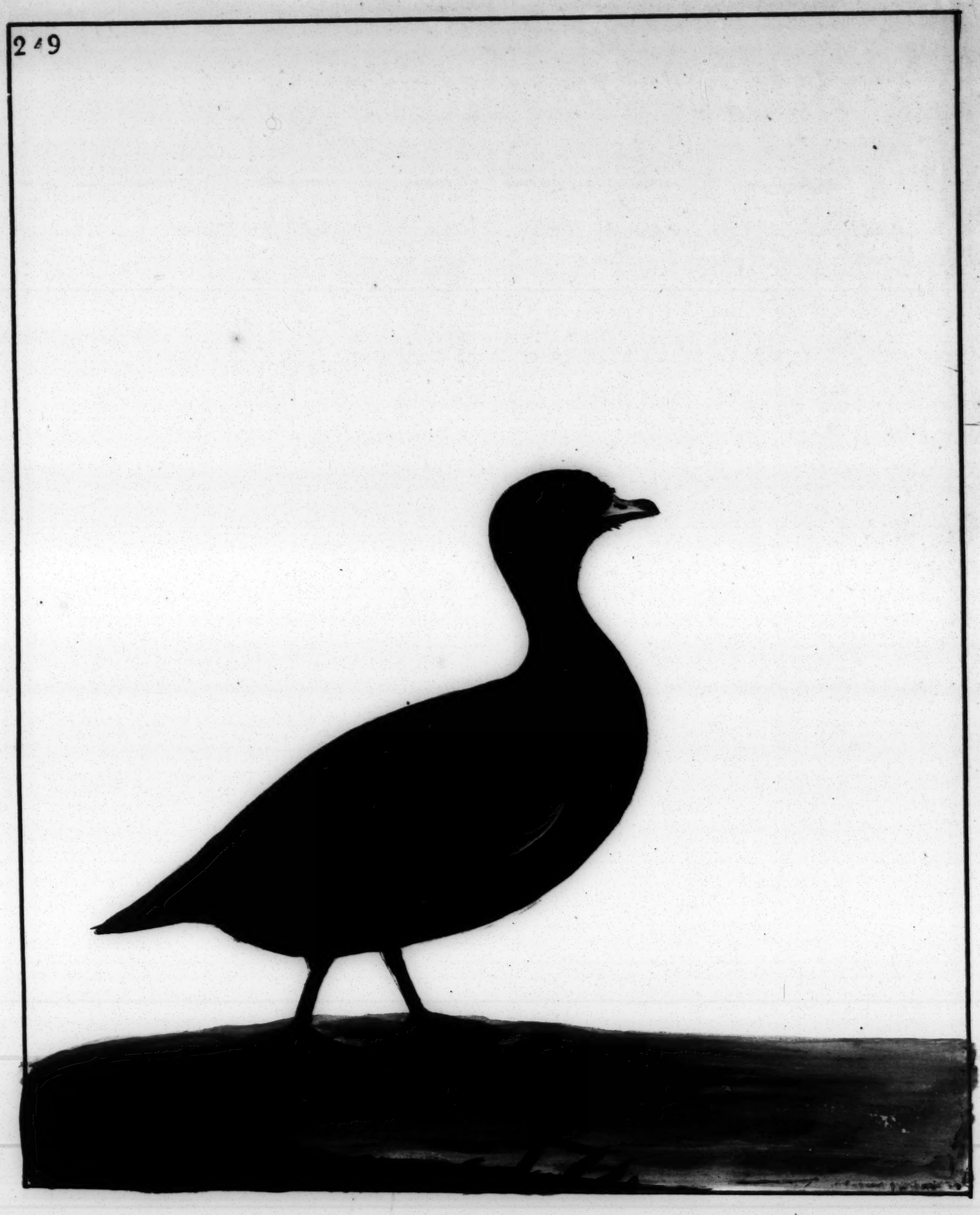
THE male of this beautiful ſpecies weighs near three pounds. Neck long and ſlender: the beak is red-orange, at the baſe a red knob: head and part of the neck are of a gloſſy dark green colour; lower part of the neck white: the breaſt and upper part of the back are of a bright cheſnut-colour: middle of the back and rump white: ſhoulder of the wing black: leſſer wing-coverts white: the firſt three feathers of the greater coverts bright cheſnut-colour; outer webs of the next of a fine black: quills black: the ends of the tail feathers are black: belly white, with a liſt of black lengthways from the breaſt: legs orange.

The female is very like the male in ſhell-like markings, but is much ſmaller, and paler in colour. Theſe birds are very common to the ſea coaſt of *Great Britain* and *Europe*; they ſometimes form their neſt in rabbit burrows; we have ſeen their neſt at the bottom of an hollow tree, a quarter of a mile from the ſea: they build in a very artful manner, and lay fourteen eggs, which they carefully cover when they quit: they carry their young to the ſalt water creeks in their beak from the neſt, there to ſhelter them until they have attained ſtrength to provide for themſelves.—For the egg ſee plate LI. N° 1.

CCXLIX. SCOTER.



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CCXLIX. SCOTER.

Anas nigra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 196. 7. *Faun. Suec.* N° 110.
La Macreuſe, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 420. 28. *pl.* 38. *fig.* 2.
Scoter, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 273.

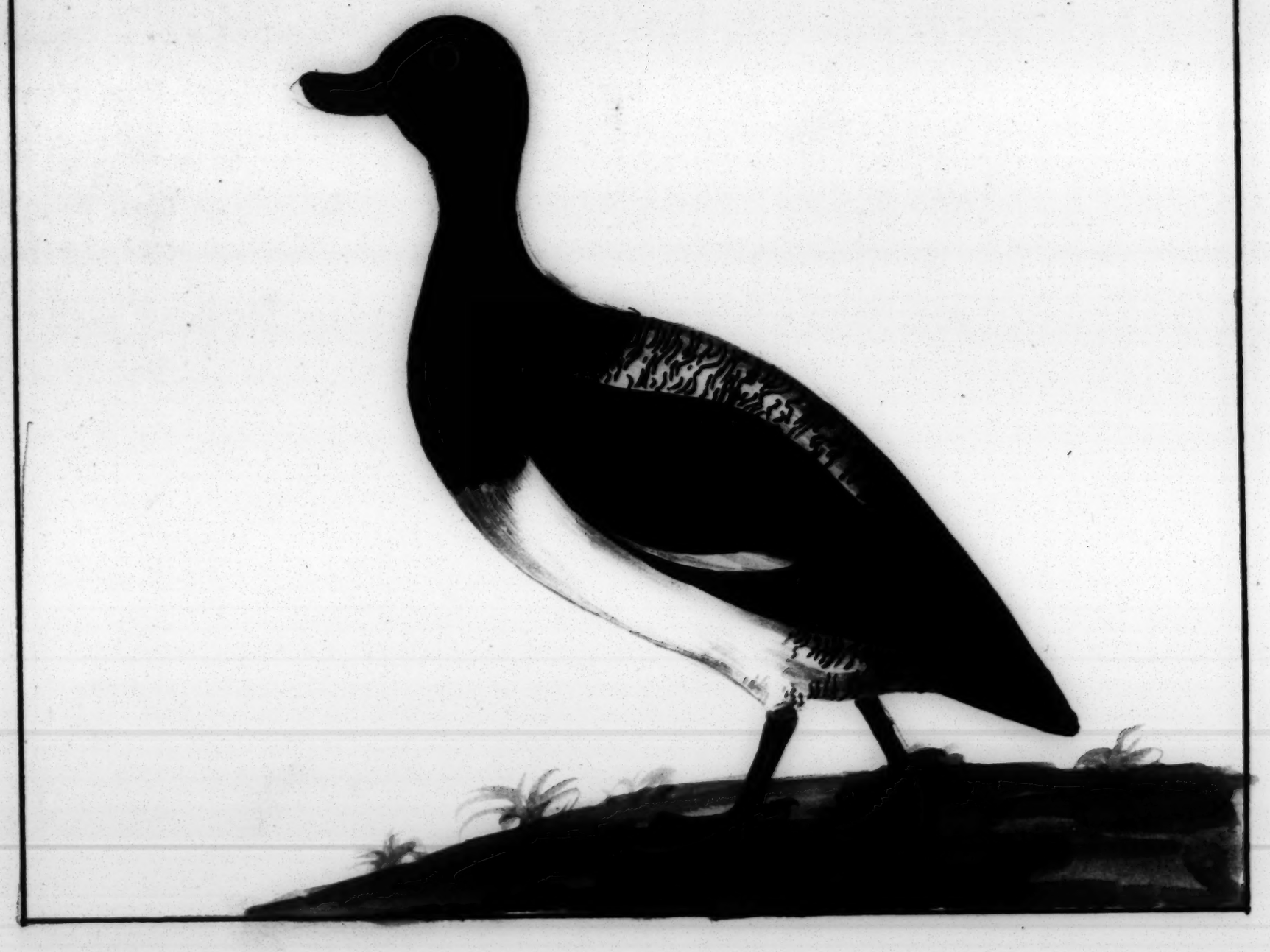
THE male birds weigh two pounds and a half. Bill yellow, tip black, without the nail or hook, as in the reſt of this *genus*: they have a round red knob at the baſe of the bill divided in the middle: the whole of the plumage is coal black, that of the head ſhaded with purple: legs black: tail very long and pointed, the two middle feathers longeſt.

Female has not the knob at the baſe of the bill, and is of a ruſty brown black colour, but nearly the ſize of the male; they are common to our ſea coaſt in winter, and feed on various marine ſubjects, particularly ſmall ſhell-fiſh. This ſpecies breed in the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*, where they are very numerous.

CCL. SCAUP.

Anas marila, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 196. 8. *Faun. Suec.* N° 111.
Le petit Morillon rayé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 416. 26. A.
Scaup, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 275. *pl.* 100.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, weighing only twenty-two ounces. Male and female nearly of a ſize: bill two inches long, of a lead-colour, and broad at the end, nail black: eyes orange: head and neck gloſſy black: upper part of the back white, marbled with grey, lower parts dark grey: tail black: ſhoulder of the wing grey-brown, minutely ſpeckled with black: ends of the leſſer wing-coverts white, greater black, tipped with blueiſh green: quill feathers black: outer webs gloſſy blue: breaſt and belly white: legs ſhort: webs very broad, and lead-colour: tail very ſhort and round.—Theſe birds viſit us in ſmall flights in the autumn, and in ſevere winters they are numerous on our ſea coaſt. They feed on ſhell-fiſh, and live conſtantly on the ſalt water: when the wind blows tempeſtuous they are drove inland on the oppoſite ſhore to the wind, and are to be met with in freſh waters. They breed in *Iceland*, *Lapland*, and *America*.





CCL.* FEMALE SCAUP.

THIS is nearly as large as the male. Bill lead-colour, nail black: round the baſe of the upper mandible is white almoſt to the eye, which is yellow: top of the head is dark brown: throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, cheſnut brown: back dull brown mottled with grey, and black ſpecks: belly and vent white: part of the leſſer wing-coverts are white: quills dull black: legs dark lead-colour. Theſe birds do not attain the white at the baſe of the bill, until the ſecond year. The young birds of this ſpecies may be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the duck *genus* by the very ſhort round tail, likewiſe the end of the beak, which is broad.

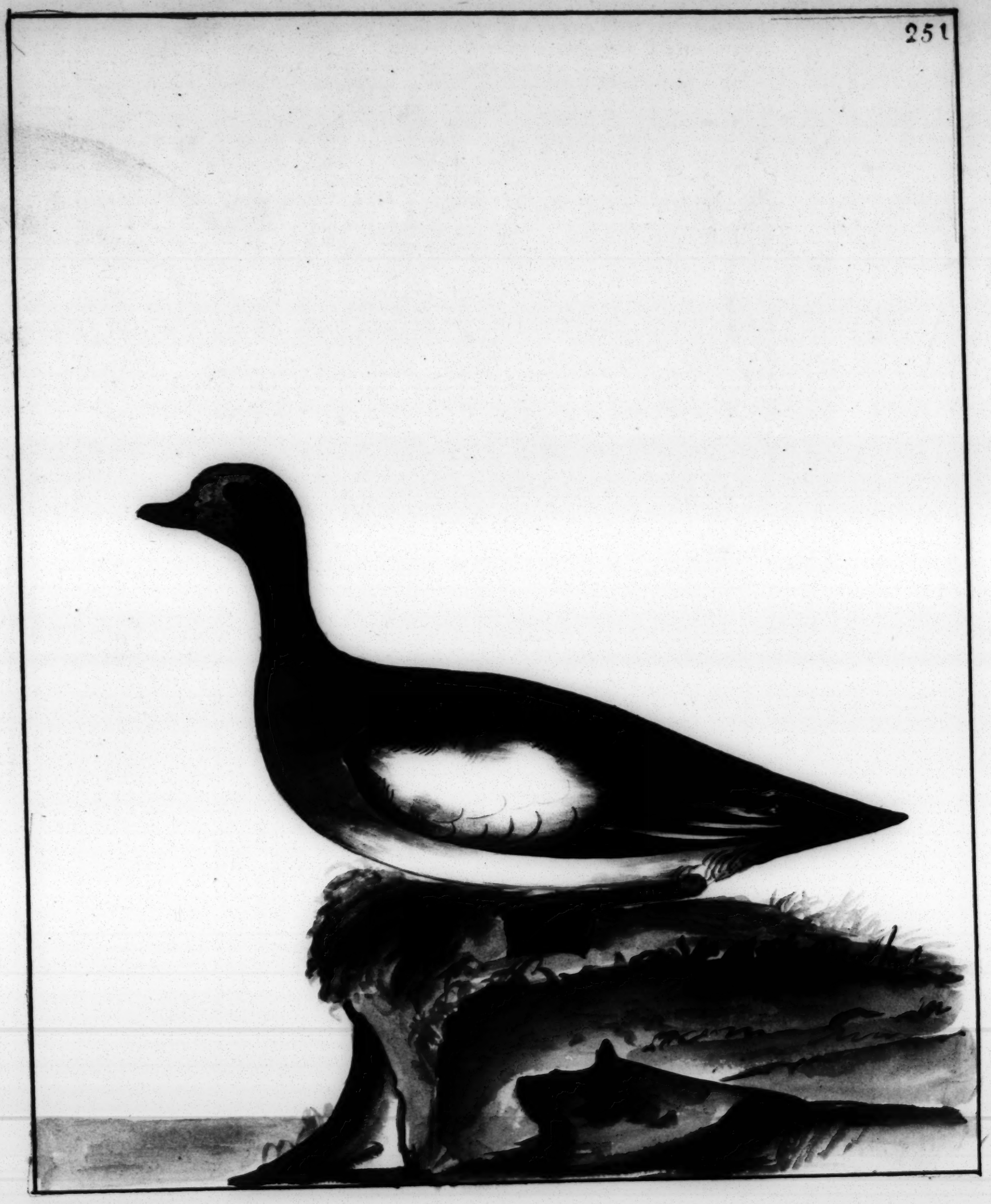
CCLI. WIGEON.

Anas Penelope, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 202. 27. *Faun. Suec.* N° 124.
Le Canard ſiffleur, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 391. 21. *pl.* 35. *fig.* 2.
Wigeon, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 286.

MALE Wigeon weighs near a pound and a half. Bill blueiſh lead-colour, the nail and tip black, an inch and a half long: upper mandible arched, and narrow, as in the Gooſe, the which will readily diſtinguiſh this ſpecies in every ſtate of its growth, from the reſt of this *genus:* eye dark brown: crown of the head pale buff-colour, ſpotted with dull black, next the bill almoſt white: neck, throat, and breaſt purple red: back grey, waved with minuteblack lines. Shoulder of the wing white: leſſer wing-coverts ſhining green, edged with black; greater coverts dark green, edged with white: quills black: belly white: vent black: tail black, the edges of the outer feathers of which are white: legs blueiſh green.

The female is brown on the head, neck, and back: belly white: a patch of green on the wings: theſe, like the reſt of the duck *genus*, vary much in plumage in their approaches to the adult ſtate. This is a common ſpecies in the winter ſeaſon, frequenting the ſea-ſhores as well as freſh waters: ſome few breed with us in unfrequented marſhes, but the greater part migrate from *Sweden* and other northern parts of *Europe*.

CCLII. SHO-



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CCLII. SHOVELER.

Anas clypeata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 200. 19. *Faun. Suec.* N° 119.
Le Socuchet, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 329. 6. *pl.* 32. *fig.* 1.
Shoveler, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 280.

THIS ſpecies weighs about twenty-two ounces. The beak is three inches long, nearly black, remarkably broad at the end, and ſerrated on the edges: eyes yellow: head, and part of the neck, gloſſy pale blue: the breaſt and back are white, with ſhell-like markings of black on the back: ſhoulder of the wing, leſſer and part of the greater wing-coverts are blue: upper feathers of the greater coverts are of a chocolate brown colour: quills black: the belly chocolate-colour: thighs black: vent white: the tail is black, and pointed with blue edges to the outer feathers: legs dull orange.

The upper and under parts of the female are brown, with a ſlight tint of blue colour in the wing-coverts. Theſe birds viſit us in the autumn of the year: they feed on ſhrimps and other inſects; their beak is particularly conſtructed for the taking and retaining this their kind of food. They are ſaid to breed in *France*, and to lay ten or twelve reddiſh-coloured eggs.

CCLIII. POCHARD.

Anas ferina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 203. 31. *Faun. Suec.* N° 127.
Le Millouin, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 384. 19. *pl.* 35. *fig.* 1.
Pochard, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 284.

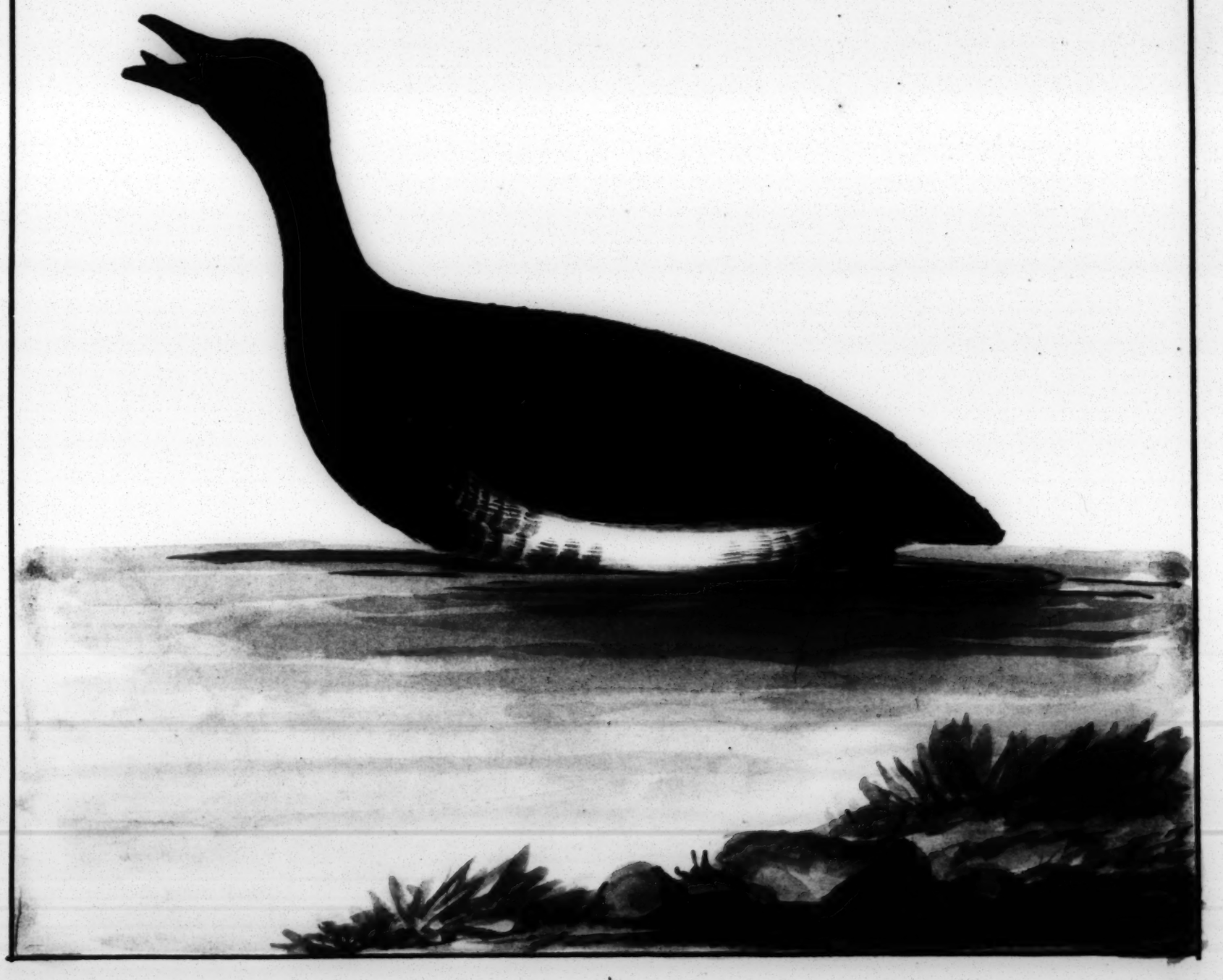
THE male bird weighs near two pounds. Bill lead-colour, tip black, and broad at the end: eyes red orange: head and neck dark cheſnut-colour: upper part of the breaſt, dull black; the lower part is dull orange: belly paler: back pale browniſh grey, elegantly marked with narrow lines of black: leſſer wing-coverts grey, and tipped with white: quills black: the tail is ſhort and round, of a dark lead-colour: legs dark blue: webs black.

Head and neck of the female are of a pale reddiſh brown; the other parts of the plumage have a faint reſemblance of the male: they frequent the ſea-ſhores as well as freſh waters, and are a plentiful ſpecies in the winter ſeaſon: in the *London* markets they are called dun-birds: this is a tender, fine-flavoured, fleſhy duck.

CCLIV. RED-



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CCLIV. RED-BREASTED.

Anas rutila, *Faun. Suec.* N° 134.
Ferruginous Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 285.

THIS ſpecies weighs twenty ounces. The bill is broad, flat, and of a pale blue colour, nail black: eyes pearl-colour: head, neck, and breaſt are red-brown: back darker: belly pale cheſnut: leſſer wing-coverts edged with white: greater gloſſy green, with pale yellow edges: quills black: legs pale blue: webs black.

I ſhot one of theſe rare ducks in a large piece of freſh water near *Feverſham, Kent, October* 12, 1788: theſe birds are rarely met with even in the *Swediſh* rivers, where we may ſuppoſe they breed.

CCLV. GOLD-

CCLV. GOLDEN-EYE.

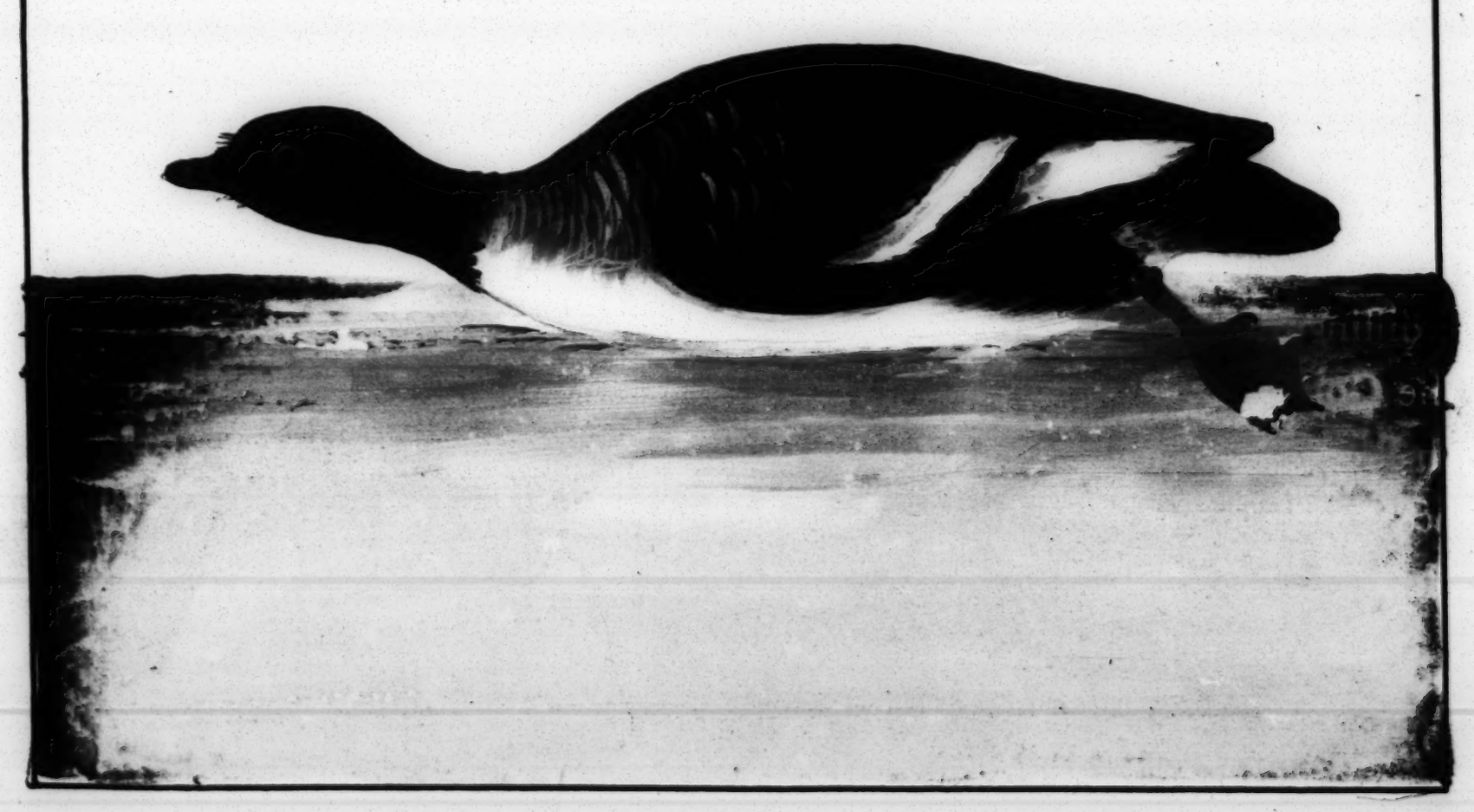
Anas clangula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 201. 23. *Faun. Suec.* N° 122.
Le Garrot, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 416. 27. *pl.* 37. *fig.* 2.
Golden-Eye, *Br. Zool.* N° 276.

WEIGHT twenty-ſix ounces. Bill near two inches long, broad, and black at the baſe, the end lead-colour, nail black: eyes bright yellow: head and part of the neck are of a gloſſy black: on each ſide of the beak, at the opening, is a ſquare ſpot of white: lower part of the neck, breaſt, and all the under parts are of a delicate white: back black, with large ſtreaks of white: the ſhoulder of the wing is white: wing-coverts and quill-feathers are black and white: rump and tail black: legs orange: webs black.

Theſe birds are regular viſitants to our ſea-coaſt in *October*, and are a numerous ſpecies, living conſtantly on the ſea. From their frequently diving for food, and the black and white plumage, they are called magpie divers by ſeamen. They breed in the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*.

CCLVI. BROWN-





CCLVI. BROWN-HEADED.

Anas ruficollis.

THE male of this ſpecies weighs twenty-four ounces. Bill ſhort; upper mandible arched, and narrow; the baſe black, below the noſtrils orange-colour, nail black: eyes rich yellow: the feathers of the head are reddiſh-brown, and very buſhy, overhanging the neck, appearing as if they were clipped round: part of the neck white: breaſt grey-brown: belly white: vent dull black: back dark grey-brown, the feathers on the upper part edged with pale grey: ſhoulders of the wings are grey, edged with white: middle quill-feathers white, the reſt black: tail rather long, and round, of a dull black colour: legs orange: webs black.

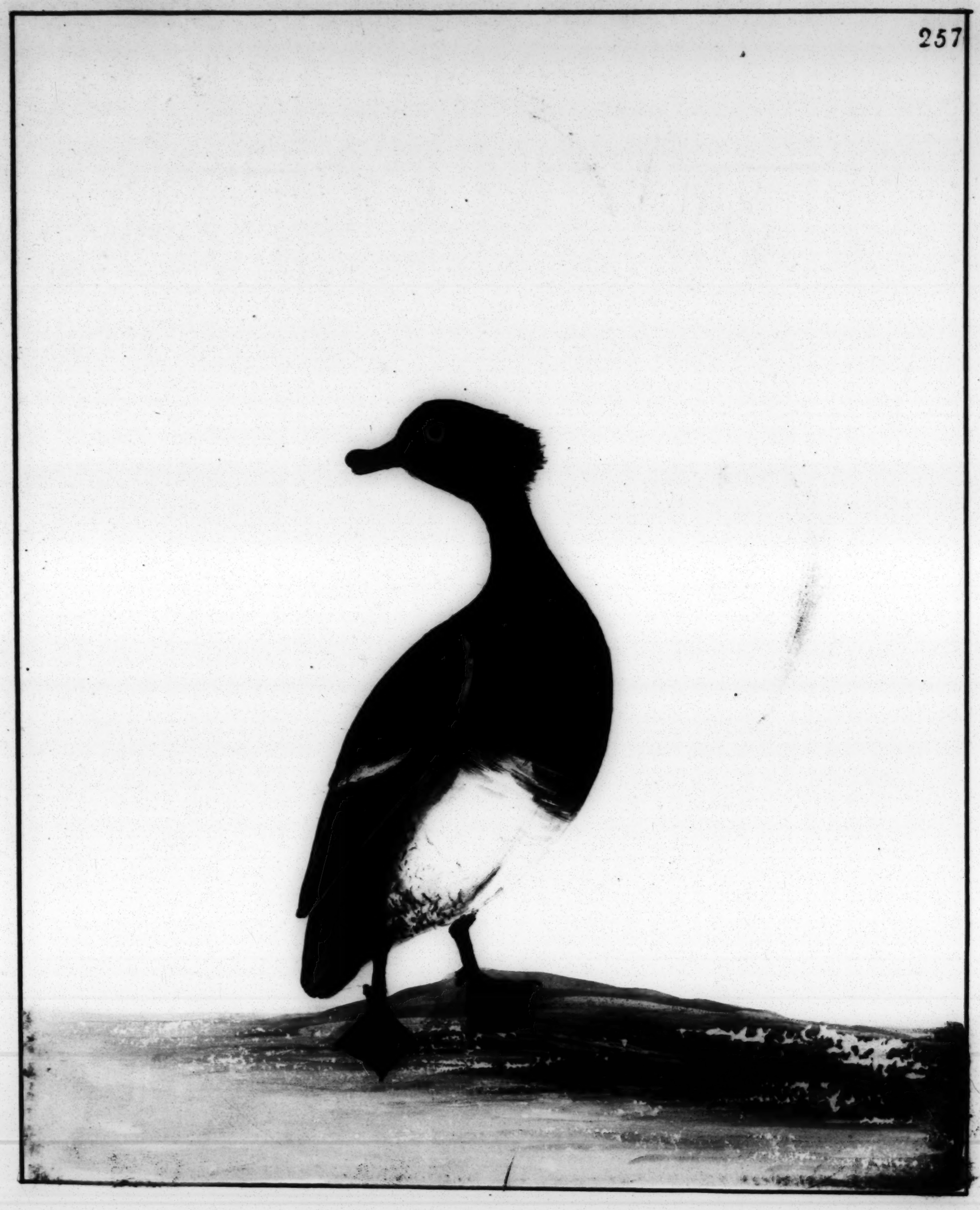
The female is ſmaller, weighing little more than eighteen ounces; but in the colour and feathering of the head, and the reſt of the plumage, it perfectly agrees with the male. This is a very common ſpecies on our ſea-coaſts, and ſometimes frequents the freſh-waters in hard winters. This bird has been ſuppoſed to be the female Golden-Eye, I cannot ſee for what reaſon. I have ſhot many of this ſpecies, and always found males and females of them. The beak, the moſt diſtinguiſhing character in all birds, is totally different from that of the Golden-Eye, which is flat and broad: in this the bill is much ſhorter, upper mandible arched and narrow, as in the Wigeon: in fact, they do not agree in any thing except the colour of the eyes and legs.

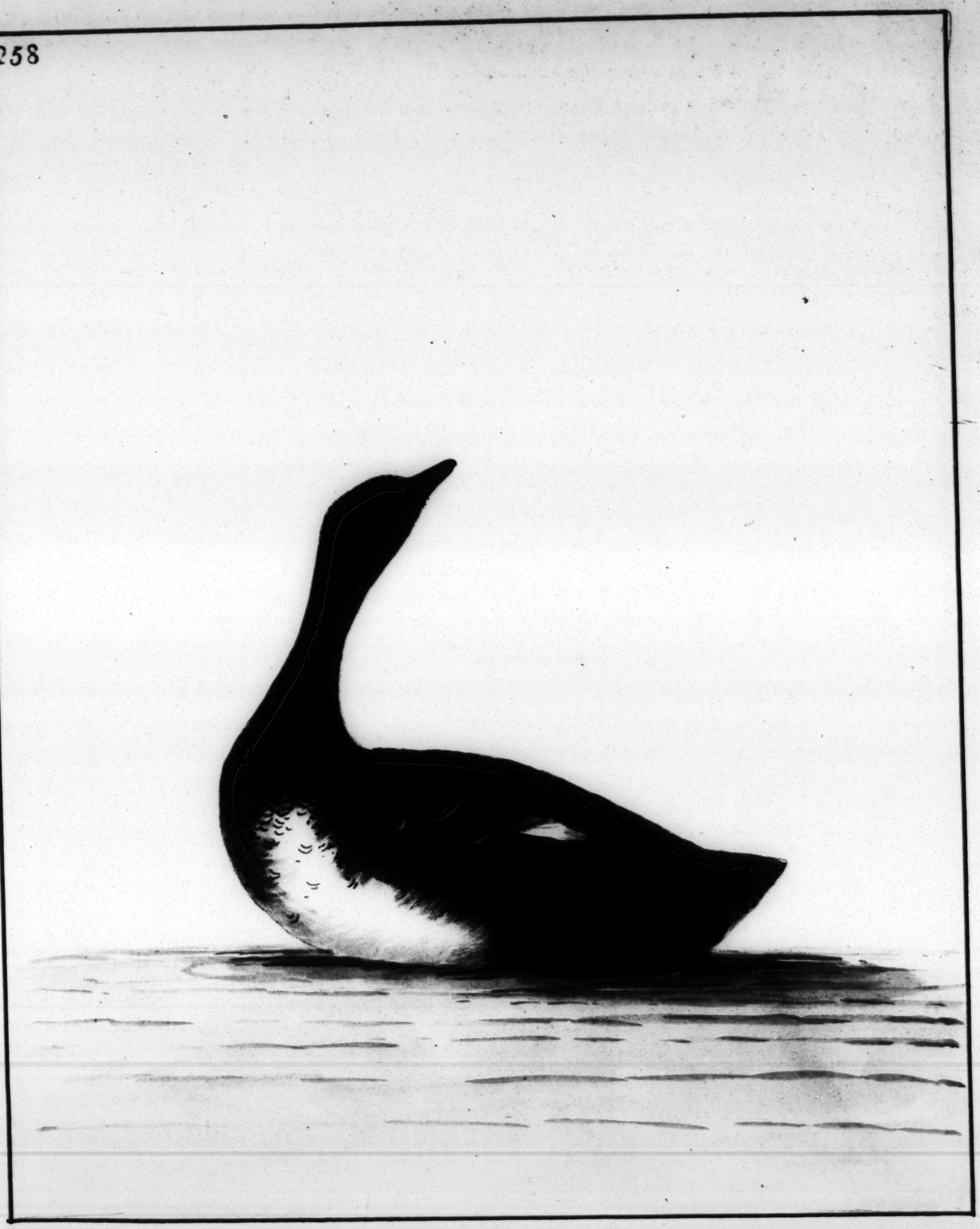
CCLVII. TUFTED.

CCLVII. TUFTED.

Anas fuligula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 207. 45. *Faun. Suec.* N° 132.
Le petit Morillon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 411. 26. *pl.* 37. *fig.* 1.
Tufted Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 274.

MALE of this duck weighs twenty-four ounces. The bill is flat, and broad at the end, of a pale blue colour, tip black: eyes rich yellow: on the top of the head is a ſilky pendent creſt: the head, neck, and breaſt are of a black colour, gloſſed with purple: back and wings dull browniſh black: on the wings is a broadiſh bar of white: belly white: the under part of the tail is black: legs ſhort, and of a lead-colour: webs large and black. The female wants the creſt: the feathers on the head and back are of a ruſty-brown colour; in other reſpects it is like the male, and nearly of the ſame ſize. Theſe birds are great divers, frequenting our freſh waters in the winter ſeaſon. They breed in the northern parts of *Europe*, in general with the others of this *genus*, and are a fleſhy duck, of an excellent flavour.





CCLVIII. GADWALL.

Anas ſtrepera, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 200. 20. *Faun. Suec.* N° 121.
Le Chipeau, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 339. 8. *pl.* 33. *fig.* 1.
Gadwall (female), *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 288.

THIS ſpecies is about the ſize of the Wigeon. Bill two inches long, of an olive-black colour, flat and broad: eyes dark brown: head, neck, and breaſt, pale grey-brown, faintly ſpotted, and marked with reddiſh black: throat white: the whole under parts are white, with faint ſemicircular grey marks under the wing and at the vent: back and tail pale brown: ſcapulars chocolate red: part of the leſſer wing-coverts are white: greater coverts pale brown, ſome of the outer webs of which are blue-green: quills dull black: legs dull orange. Theſe birds viſit us in the autumn, and frequent the ſame places as the Teal, hiding themſelves among ruſhes, flags, and other cover in the day, feeding in the night. Like moſt of this *genus*, they migrate to the northern parts of *Europe* in the ſpring to breed. They are a juicy, fleſhy bird, of a delicate flavour.

CCLIX. GARGANEY.

Anas querquedula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 203. 32. *Faun. Suec.* N° 128.
Le Sarcelle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 427. 31. *pl.* 39. 1. 2.
Garganey, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 289. *pl.* 101.

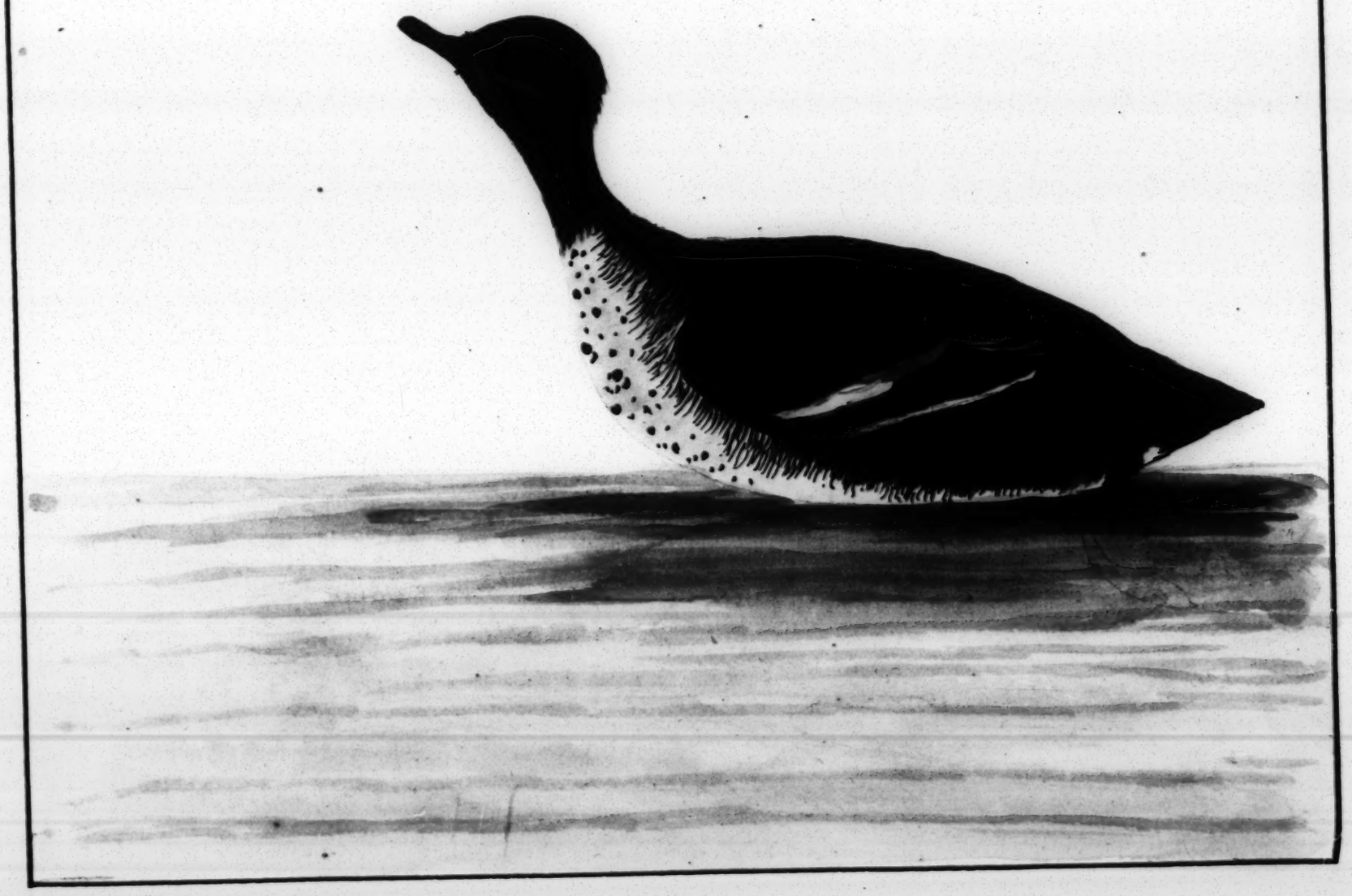
THIS is larger than the Teal, weighing near a pound. Bill dark lead-colour: eyes dark brown: crown of the head is purple-brown: from the eyes is a long white line, pointing to the back of the neck: throat, cheek, and neck, are purple-red, minutely ſpotted with white: breaſt brown, marked with ſemicircular bars of black: the belly is white: back dark brown: wing-coverts are grey, tipped with white: quills dull black: the ſcapulars are long, narrow, and white, beautifully ſtriped with black and pale grey: tail dull black: legs lead-colour: webs black.

The female is like the hen Teal, but has not the green ſpot in the wing; likewiſe has a faint white mark from the eye, reſembling that of the male: they are not a common ſpecies; we ſometimes meet with them in the winter, uſing the ſame haunts and manners as the Teal.

CCLX. TEAL.



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CCLX. TEAL.

Anas crecca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 204. 33. *Faun. Suec.* N° 129.
La petite Sarcelle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 436. 32. *pl.* 40. 1.
Teal, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 290.

MALE Teal weighs twelve ounces. The bill is very ſlender, and of a dark horn-colour: eyes brown: from the baſe of the beak is a broad patch of ſhining green, edged with pale white over and beneath the eyes: head, throat, and part of the neck, are bright cheſnut-colour: fore part of the neck and breaſt fleſh-coloured white, richly marked with black round ſpots: belly white: the ſides are elegantly waved with curved lines of black: vent black: back and wings brown grey, enriched with minute lines of black: upper feathers of the leſſer coverts cheſnut colour, the reſt white: greater coverts green, tipped with white: outer webs gloſſy blue-green: the quill feathers are dull black: tail feathers are pointed, and of a brown colour: outer edges are white: legs dark lead-colour. Female is browniſh grey, ſpotted on the breaſt; has the green ſpot on the wing, and is nearly as large as the male. This ſpecies breeds with us on the ſides of freſh waters: they ſecrete themſelves in the day, and feed in the night; if they are ſurpriſed by man or dog, they inſtantly dive, and come up among the cover of flags and ruſhes; their not taking wing is the reaſon they are but little noticed, as moſt people think it was only a rat dived.

CCLX.* BROWN AND WHITE.

THIS is rather a larger bird than the Garganey, and was painted from a ſpecimen in the collection of Mr. Latham, ſaid to be taken at large in the ſtate of nature. I cannot ſuppoſe this to be a ſpecies, but merely a variety of ſome foreign ducks kept for pleaſure, or likely domeſtic bred; as in many parts of *Kent* I have obſerved a breed of tame ducks of a ſooty-brown colour, ſometimes mixed with white, as in the figure, of a much leſs ſize, and longer in make than the varieties bred from the Mallard.

CCLXI. PIN-





CCLXI. PINTAIL.

Anas acuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 202. 28. *Faun. Suec.* N° 126.
Le Canard à longue queue, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 369. 16. *pl.* 34.
Pintail, *Br. Zool.* N° 282.

THIS bird is in weight near a pound and three quarters. The neck is long and ſlender: bill is broad, and of a blue colour, nail black: eyes dark brown: the head feathers are of a dark purple brown: on the ſide of the neck from the eye is a long line of white: throat dark brown: fore part of the neck and breaſt is white: the back is grey, minutely marked with waved lines of black and white: leſſer wing-coverts are dull orange-colour: greater coverts are green, ſhaded with black, the edges are white: quill feathers part black, the reſt white: the outer feathers of the tail are aſh-colour, two middle ones black, pointed, and three inches longer than the others: legs lead-colour: belly grey: the ſides are brindled with very fine lines of black: vent black.

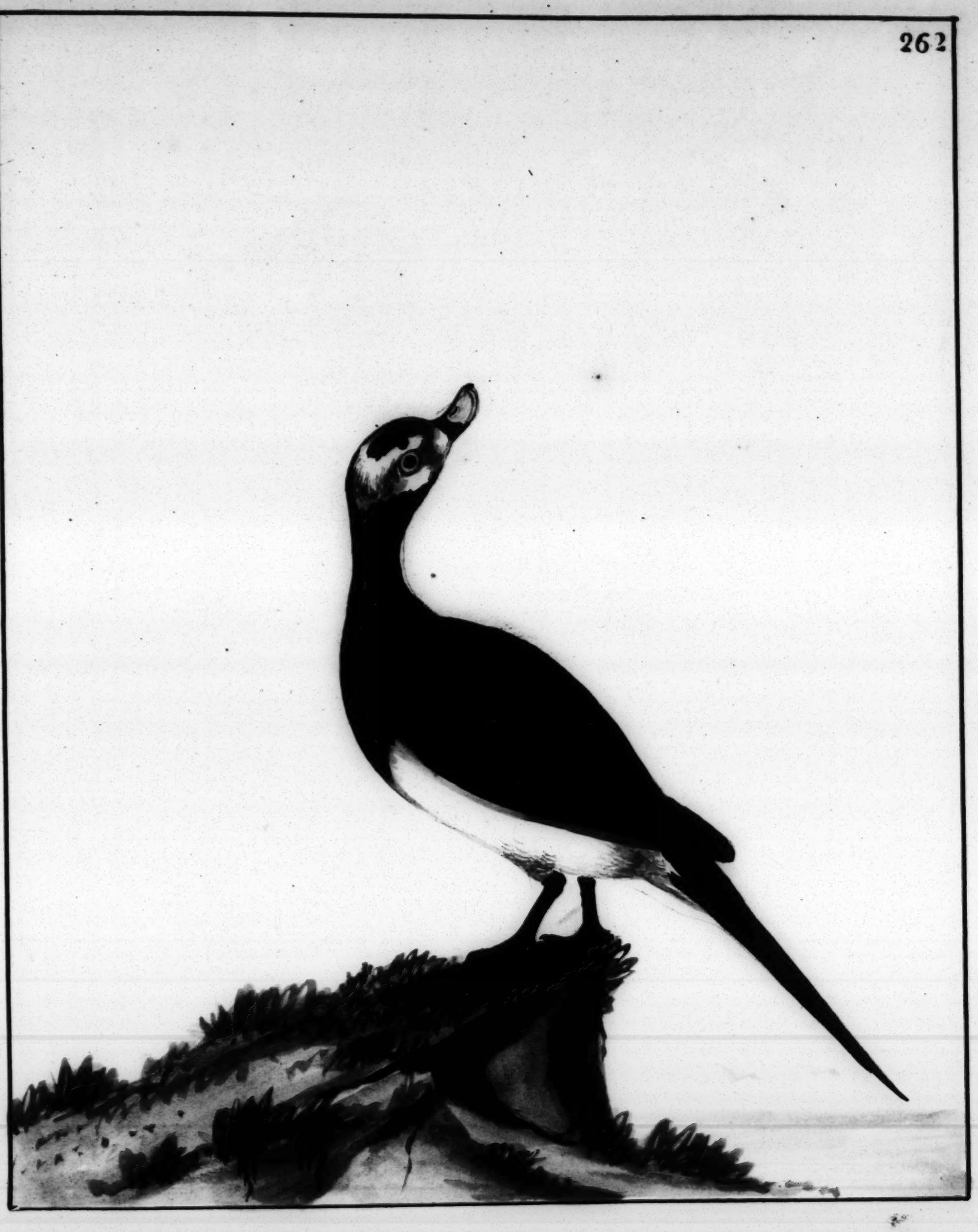
Female is of a light brown colour, faintly mottled with black: has a whitiſh bar on the wing: the tail is long and pointed, without the two extreme long black feathers, as in the male. This is a common ſpecies on the ſea-ſhores of *Great Britain* in the winter, and breed in the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*.

CCLXII. LONG-TAILED.

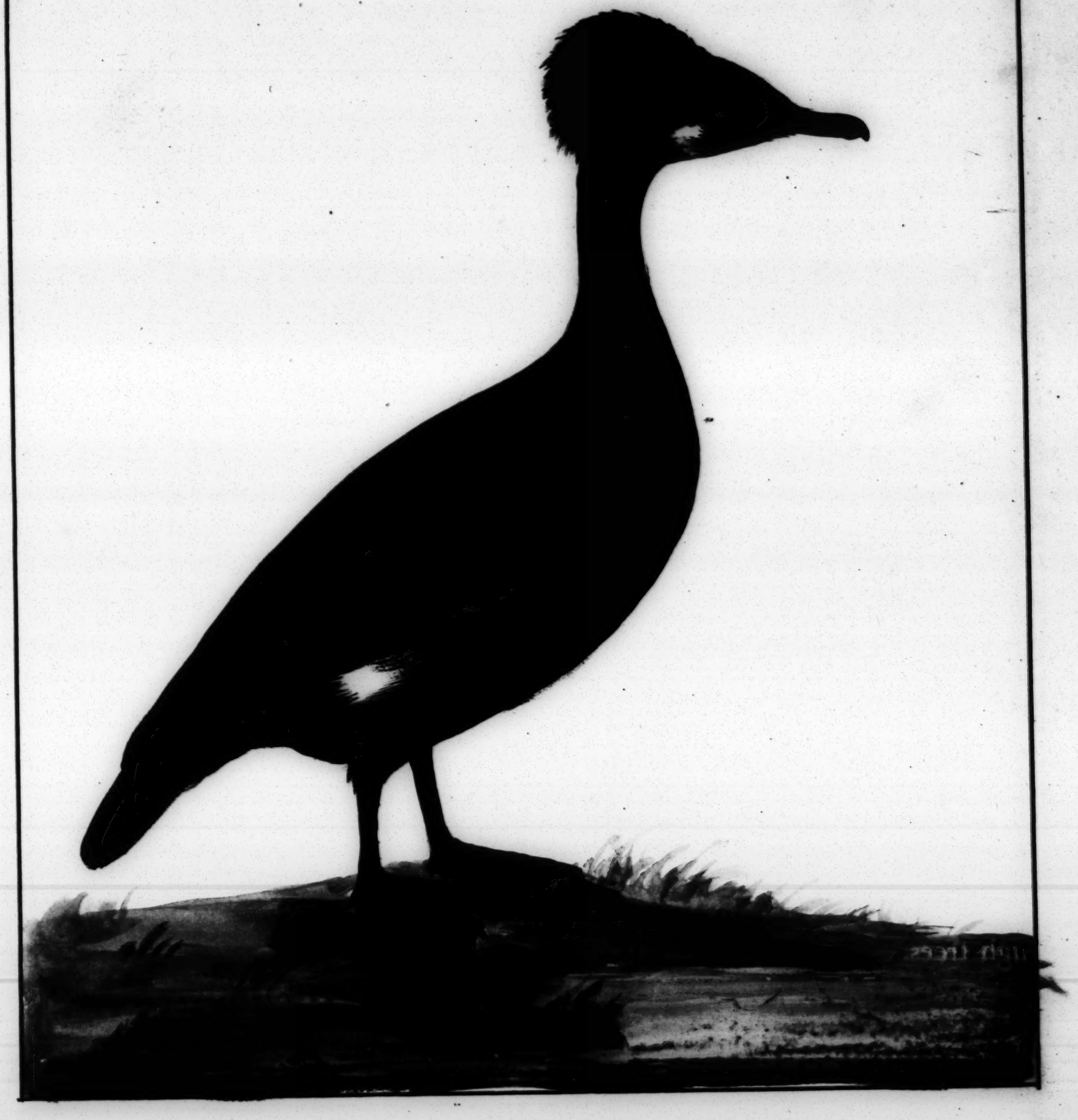
Anas glacialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 203. 30.
Le Canard à longue queue d'Ilande, *Briſ.*
Long-tail Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 283.

SIZE of the Wigeon. Bill black at the baſe; the lower part is orange, nail black: ſides of the head white, top black and white: throat black: the back of the neck is dark grey, daſhed with oblong marks of white: breaſt, belly, and vent are white: the back is dark cheſnut-colour, with long black marks in the middle of each feather: ſcapulars are long and pointed, middle black, edges cheſnut-colour: leſſer wing-coverts reddiſh brown, greater dull brown: quills black: tail long and pointed: legs dark lead-colour.

Theſe birds breed in the northern parts of *Europe*, and are very plentiful in *North-America*: they are a rare ſpecies to us, viſiting this kingdom in very ſevere winters only.



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GENUS LVII. PELICAN.

CHARACTER OF THE GENUS PELICAN.

BEAK ſtraight, the point hooked.

NOSTRILS ſituated in a longitudinal furrow, near the middle of the beak.

TOES four webbed together, and ſpread out like a hand. Moſt of the birds in this *genus* have the ſkin bare from the baſe of the bill to the eye.

CCLXIII. CORVORANT.

Pelecanus Carbo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 216. 3. *Faun. Suec.* N° 145.
Le Cormoran, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 511. 1. *pl.* 45.
Corvorant, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 291.

THE male Corvorant weighs near eight pounds. Beak pale yellow-brown, near four inches long, the upper mandible hooked at the end: the ſkin is bare of feathers from the baſe of the bill to the eye: head, neck, and breaſt, are of a gloſſy purple-black: at the back of the head is a buſhy kind of creſt of the ſame colour: a white patch croſſes the throat, nearly under the eye: the back and wings are brown, gloſſed with purple: quill feathers dull black: tail round, and of a dark lead-colour: belly and vent black: on the thigh is a patch of white: legs ſhort and black: the toes are webbed together, and ſtand forward. The female has not the creſt or the ſpot of white on the thigh, and is of a ſooty-black coloured plumage. They breed on the high cliffs in the northern parts of theſe kingdoms, and lay ſix or eight eggs; they are great devourers of fiſh, and ſometimes viſit freſh waters; in the autumn they quit their breeding haunts, and go ſouthwards to winter. The latter end of *July* 1793, a young bird of this ſpecies ſettled on the vane of the church on Ludgate-Hill, and was ſhot in the preſence of a number of people. Moſt likely it was on its paſſage to the mouth of the Thames for the winter reſidence, and being tired, reſted itſelf there. It is com mon for theſe birds to perch, and ſometimes to build their neſt on high trees, however awkward their feet appear for that purpoſe.

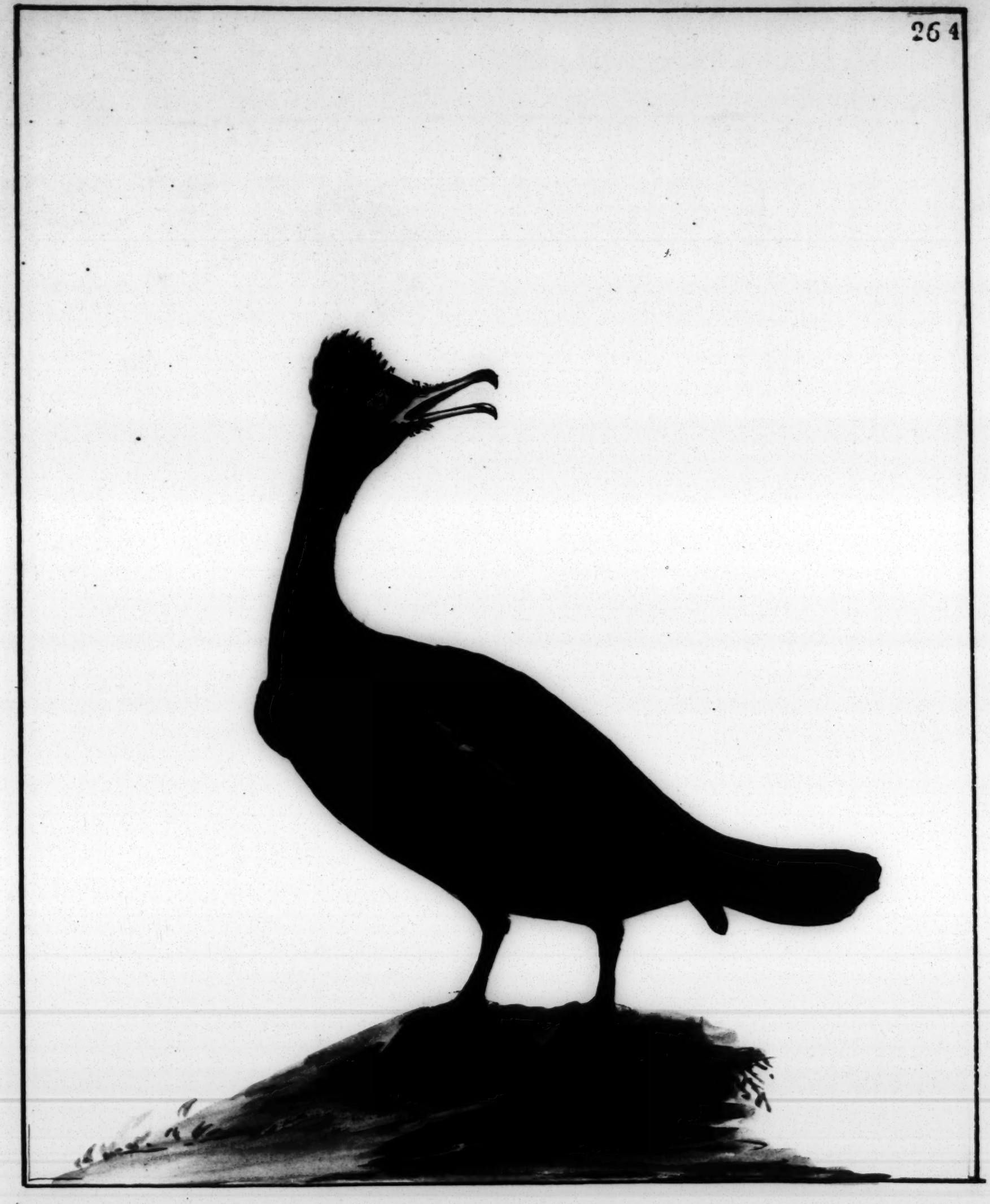
CCLXIV. SHAG.

CCLXIV. SHAG.

Pelecanus graculus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 217. 4. *Faun. Suec.* N° 146.
Le petit Cormoran, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 516. 2.
Shag, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 292.

THIS is a much leſs bird than the Corvorant, ſcarcely weighing four pounds. Bill four inches long, ſlender, hooked at the end, of a dull yellow colour, tip black: the creſt conſiſts of a few ſilky feathers, and curves upwards, of a black colour: head, neck, and breaſt, are gloſſy black: throat and belly lighter, almoſt grey: back and wings blueiſh black: quills dull black: tail black, middle feathers are rather longer than the others, under part grey: legs ſhort and black.

This is a common ſpecies, and breeds in the northern parts of *Great Britain*, ſometimes on trees; they are winter inhabitants of the ſea-ſhores in every part of theſe iſlands, and, like the Corvorant, are great devourers of fiſh, and of a rank diſagreeable ſmell.



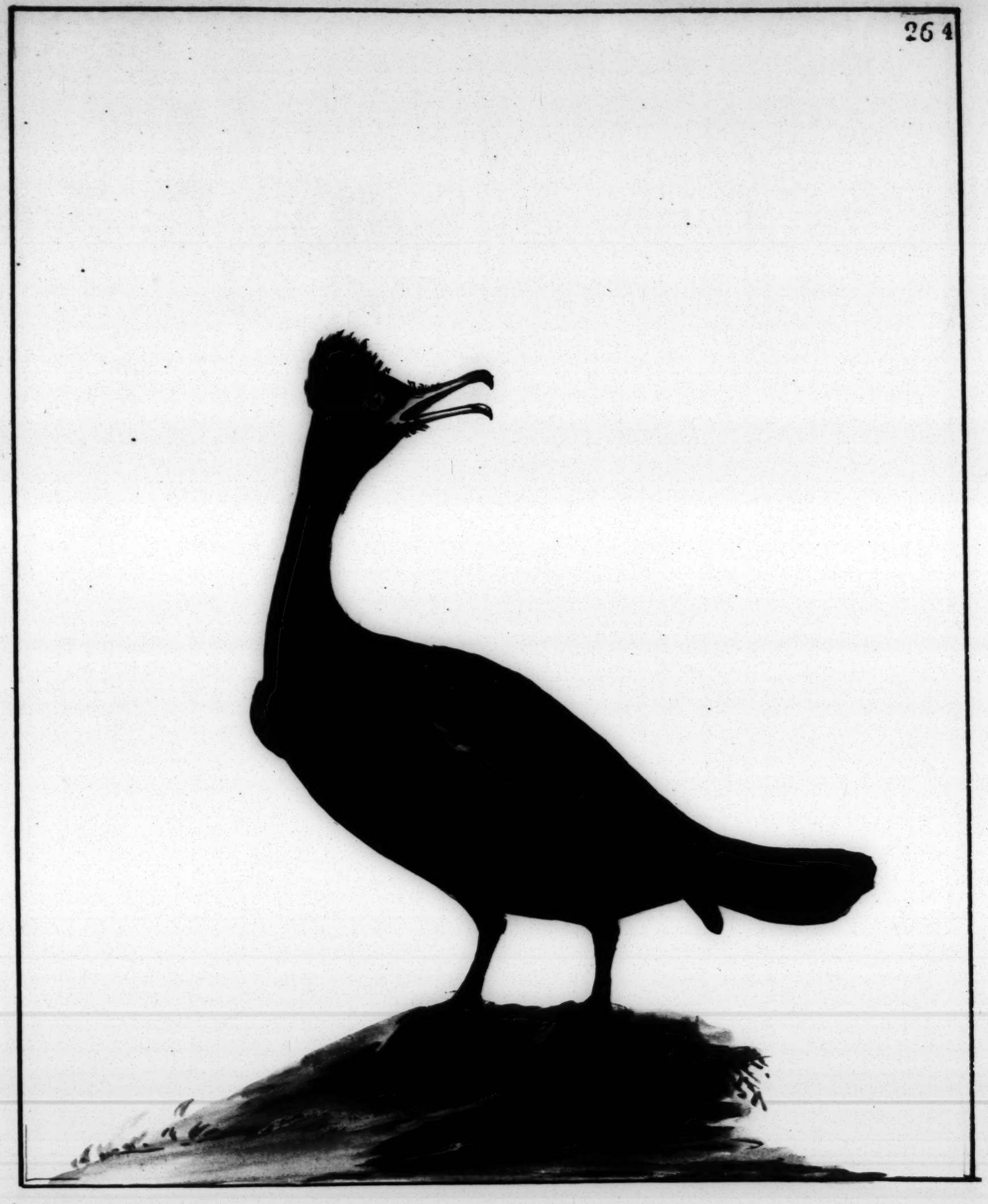
CCLXIV. SHAG.

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Le petit Cormoran, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 516. 2.
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CCLXV. GAN-





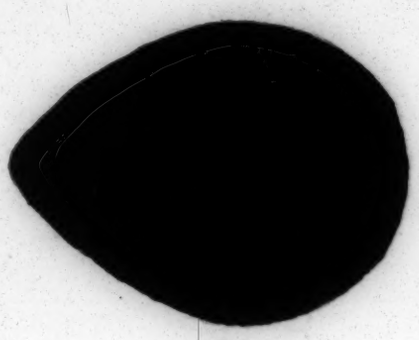
CCLXV. GANNET.

Pelecanus baſſanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 217. 5. *Faun. Suec.* N° 147.
Le Fau de Baſſan, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. *p.* 503, *pl.* 44.
Gannet, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 291.

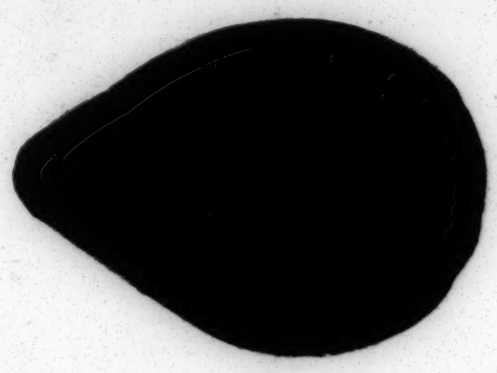
THIS ſpecies weighs upwards of ſeven pounds. The expanſion of the wings is ſix feet: bill is ſix inches in length, the extreme end rather hooked, the ſides toothed like a ſaw, and of a pale yellow colour: from the baſe of the beak, round the eye, is bare of feathers and of a blue colour; eyes yellow: from the corner of the beak is a line of black: beneath the chin is a black necked ſkin, that like the pouch of the Pelican is dilatable: neck long: body flat: crown of the head, and hind part of the neck pale buff-colour: the reſt of the plumage is pure white, except the quill feathers, which are black: the tail feathers are pointed, and of a pale grey colour, middle one longeſt: legs lead-colour: webs black. The young birds are dull grey, ſpeckled with white: they breed in the northern parts of theſe iſlands in prodigious numbers, and lay one egg only: in *March* they viſit our northern iſlands to breed, and emigrate the latter end of *Auguſt:* they feed moſtly on herrings; darting down with great force, they plunge under the ſurface of the ſea on their prey.—For the egg, ſee plate LII. N° 1.

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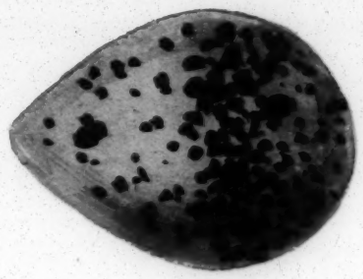


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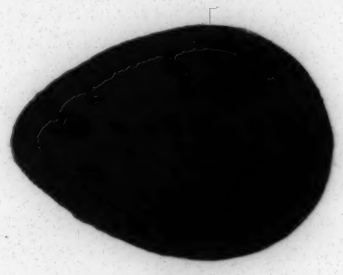




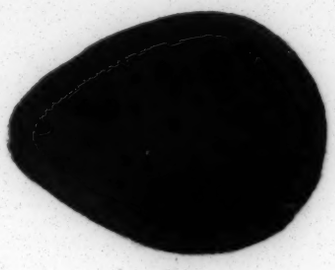
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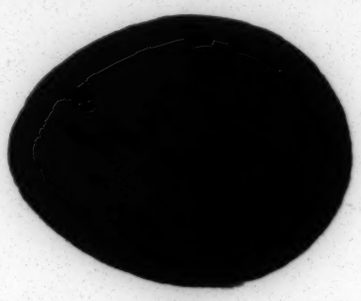
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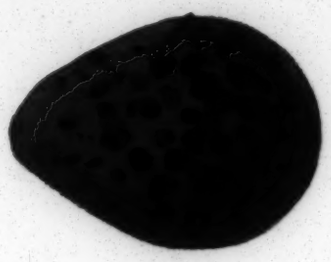


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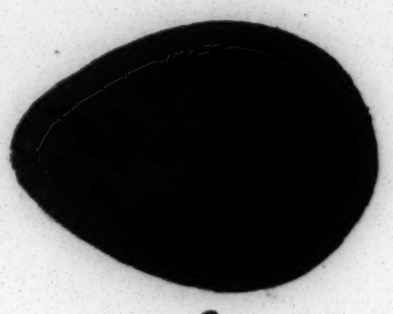


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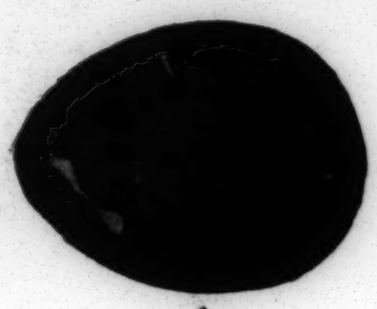


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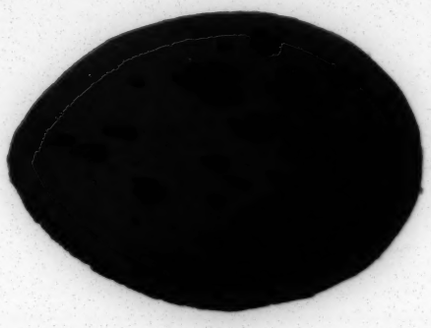


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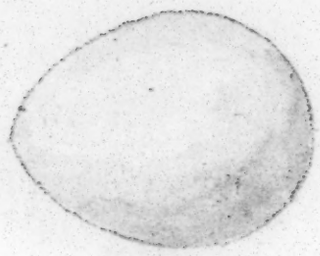


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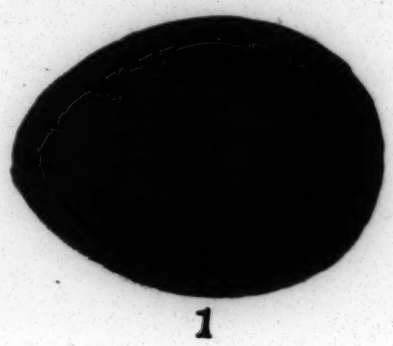


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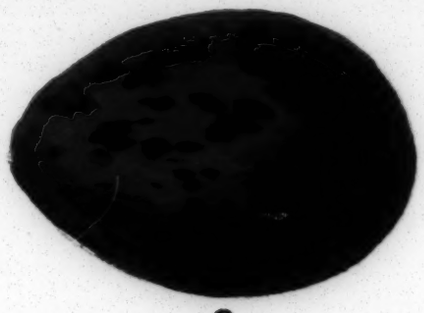


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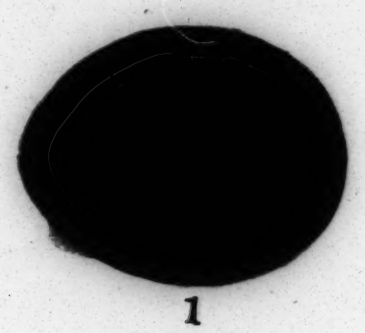


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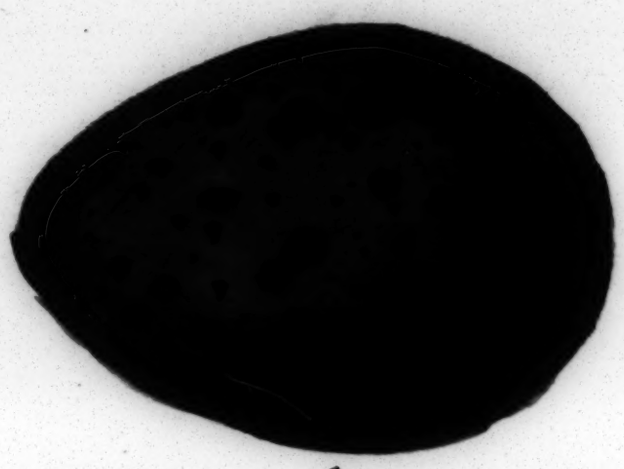


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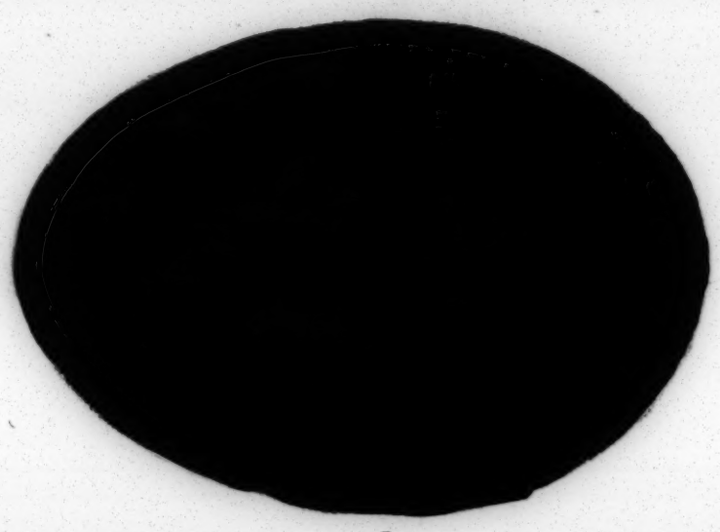
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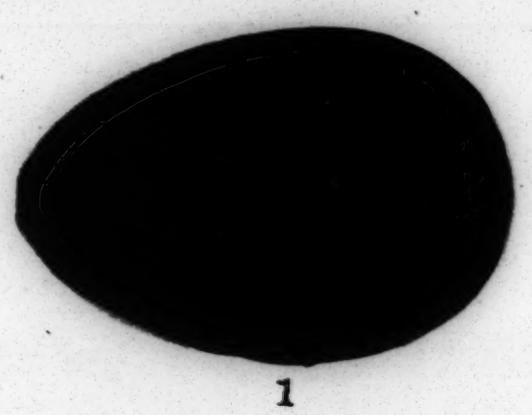


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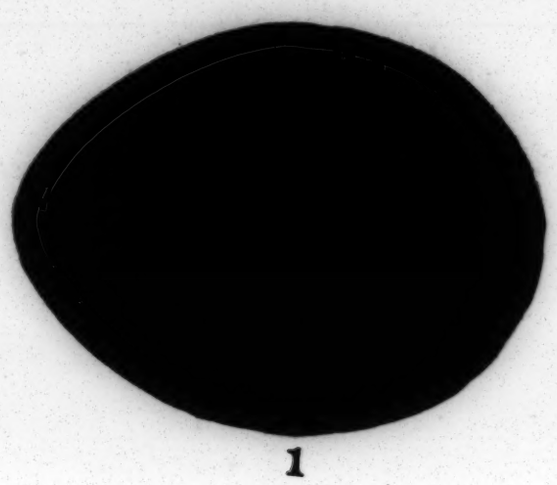


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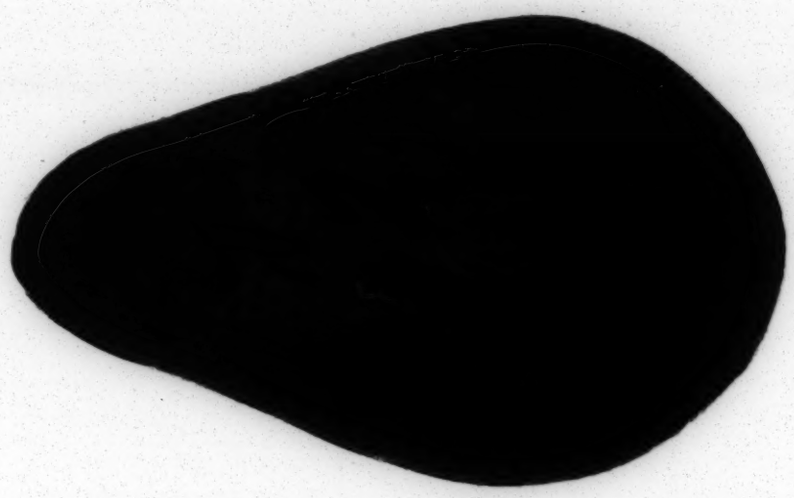


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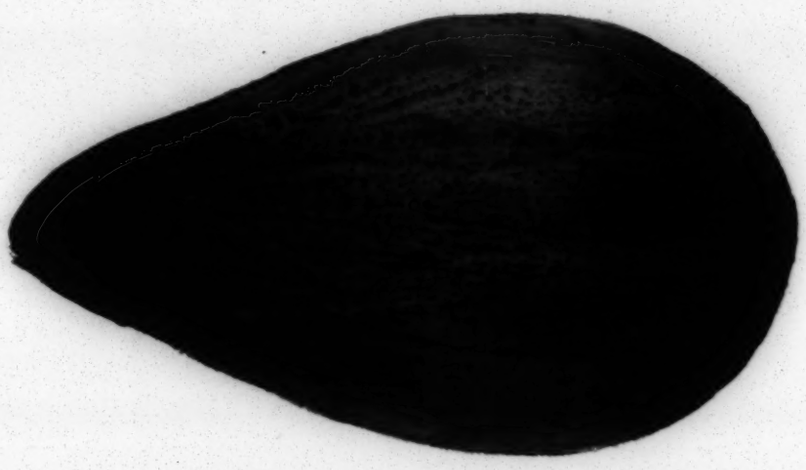
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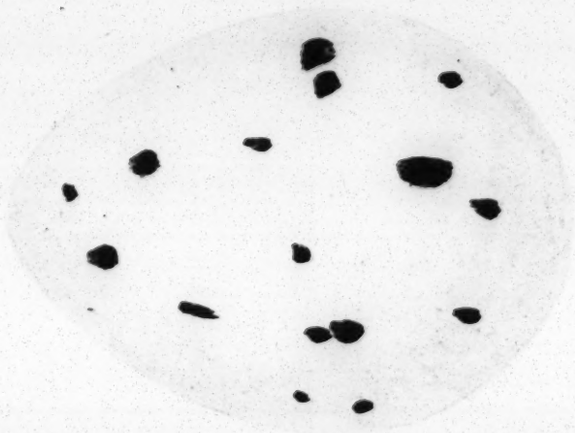
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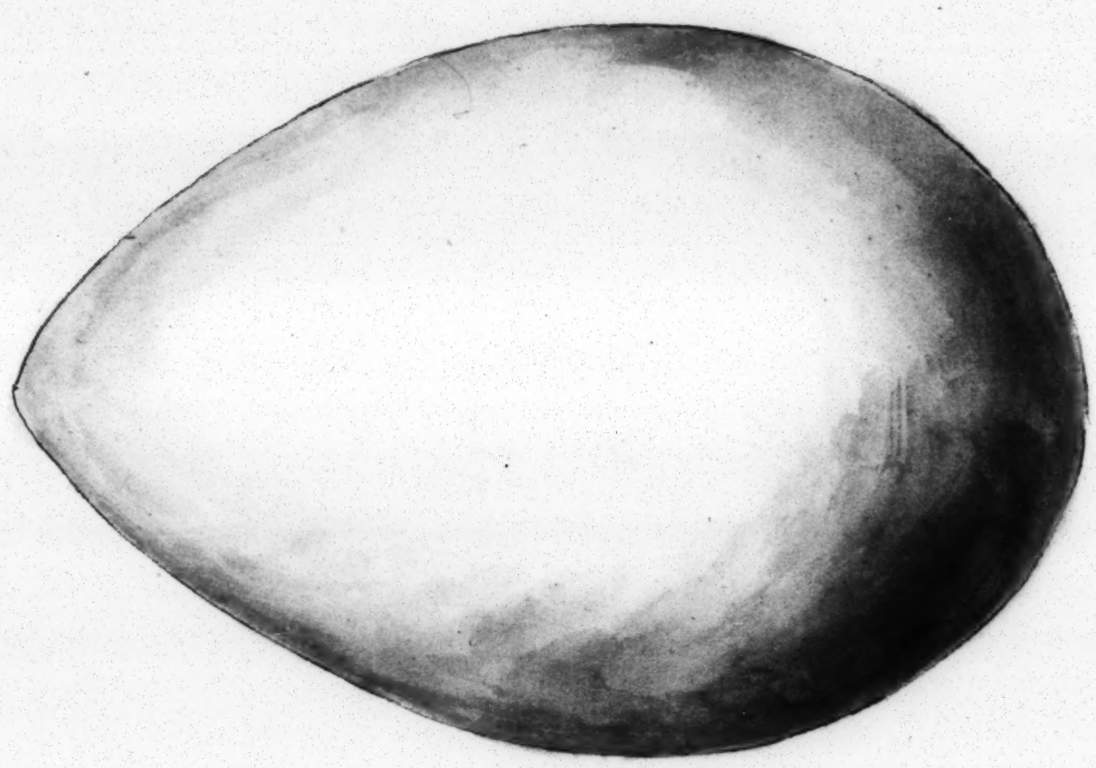


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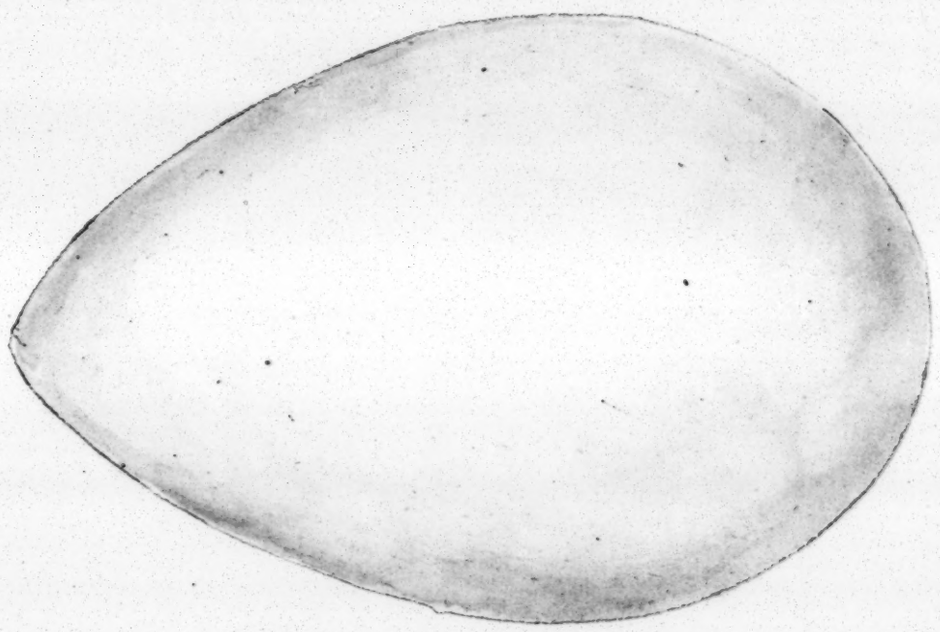


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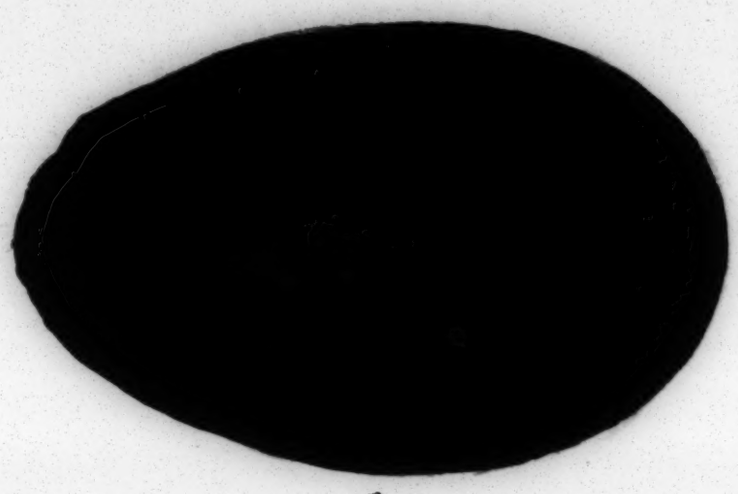
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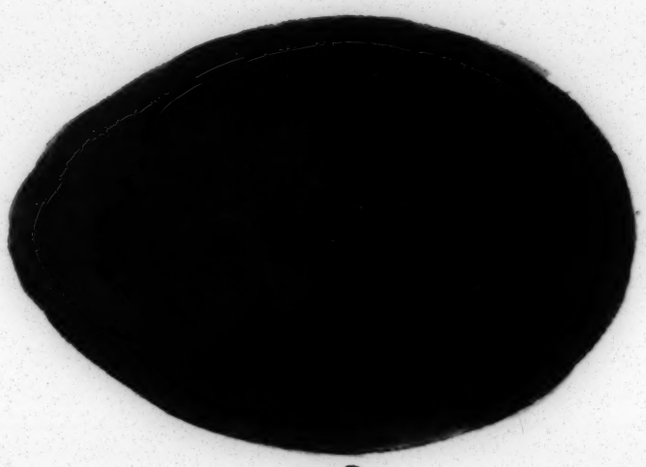
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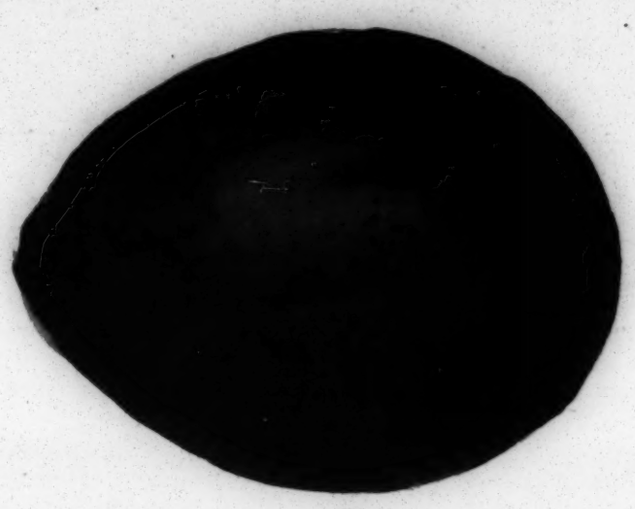


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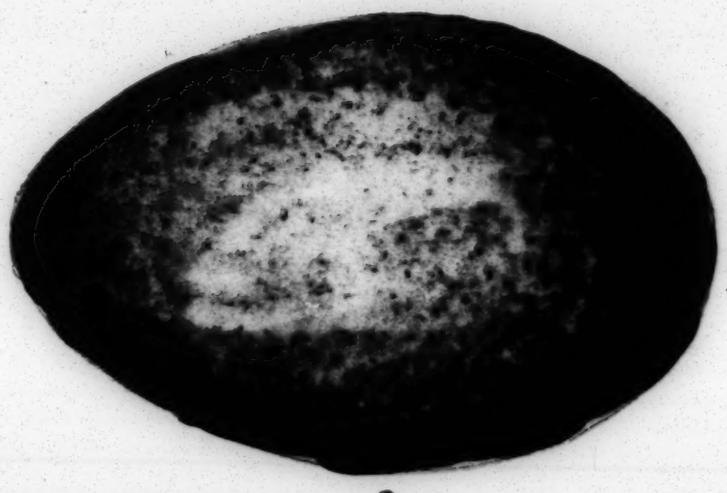


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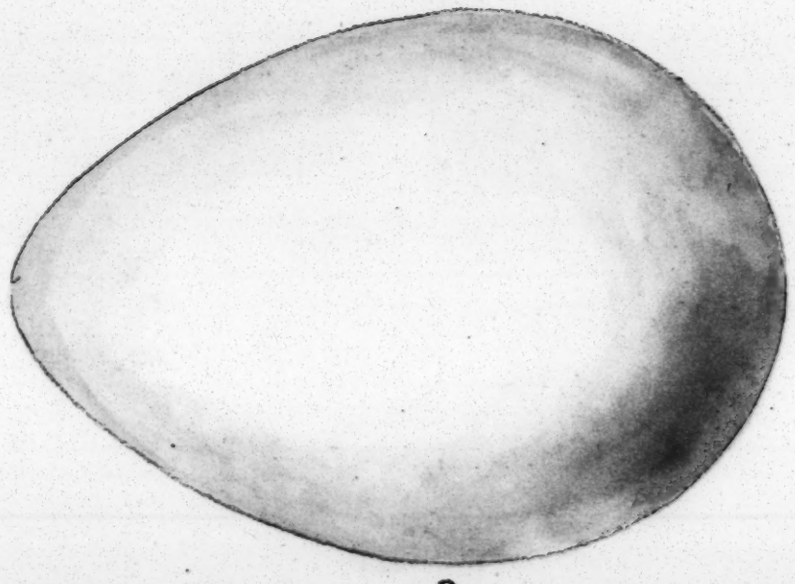


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